New Method READERS

Standard Edition

Reader 3

THE NEW METHOD READERS

FOR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH

BY

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READER III

NEW IMPRESSION

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO. LTD
6 & 7 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
NEW YORK ◆ TORONTO
BOMBAY ◆ CALCUTTA ◆ MADRAS
1953

PREFACE

THE New Method Readers are based on a carefully graded selection of the commonest English words. Each book of the series assumes that the child knows all the words which have been taught in the preceding books. It is therefore necessary to begin with the first book. In addition each book is so constructed that each lesson assumes that the child knows the words which have been taught in the preceding lessons. It is important, therefore, to read the book right through, and not to omit any lessons or to change their order. Teachers are advised to see that each child possesses a copy of the *Companion* to this book (as otherwise much time will be lost in unnecessary blackboard writing), and to follow the lesson plans set out in *How to Use the New Method Readers: A Teacher's Handbook* as far as local conditions allow.

This book, Reader III, is the fourth of the series, counting the Primer, and teaches a further 311 new words. When this Reader is finished further practice in reading may be obtained by using the supplementary Readers, *Robinson Crusoe* and *Monte Cristo*, which introduce no words that have not already been learnt.

You now know 761 words from the Primer and Readers I and II

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AT
THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
ABERDEEN

THE NEW METHOD READERS

LESSON 1

THE KING'S NEW CLOTHES

A

Wear, Wore, (Worn), (Wear out), Spend, (Spent)

Many years ago there lived a King who loved **wearing** new clothes. He **wore** new clothes whenever he could; he would wear nine or ten new coats in one day; and, if he could find reasons, he wore more. He put on a new coat every hour of the day; and he threw away his old coats after they had been **worn** once. None of his clothes were ever **worn out**; they were just wasted!

Of course the King had to **spend** a great deal of money on all these new clothes which he never wore out. He **spent** more money than he should have spent. And he spent a great deal of time changing his clothes which he should have spent in ruling his country.

B

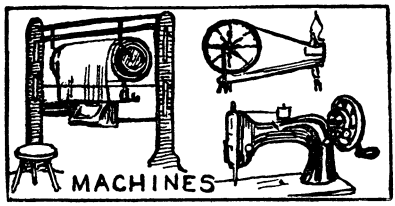
Strange, (Stranger), Fit, Fool

One day there came to that city two **strange** men. You could see that they were **strangers** to the city, for they wore strange clothes, and they spoke in a strange way. They said that they were makers of cloth, and that they knew how to make the most beautiful cloth in the world. They said also that this beautiful cloth had a strange use,—for it could not be seen by any foolish person or by anyone who was not **fit** for his work.

"I must have some clothes made of that strange cloth," said the King when he heard of it, "for, when I wear them, I can find out what men are **fools** and unfit for their work; and I can find persons more fit to take their place. This cloth is very fit for a King to wear!"

C

Machine,



Lot, Silk, (To fit up), (Get on with), Office

So the King gave the two men a **lot** of money and a lot of gold and a lot of **silk,**—and all that they asked for. And they were careful to ask for a lot, for they were really only thieves, and did not know how to make cloth at all. They took all the gold and the silk and hid it.

Then they **fitted** up a strange looking **machine;** and sat working at this machine, saying that they were making the cloth. But there was really nothing on

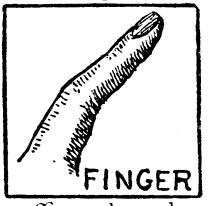
the machine,—no cloth and nothing of which cloth could be made.

After some time the King very much wanted to know how the men were **getting on with** the work. But he remembered that the men had said that fools and persons unfit for their **office** would see nothing. Now he certainly thought that he was fit for his office of being King:—yet it seemed better to send some other person first.

D

Chief, (Officer), (Dear me!), Pretend, Indeed, Reply, Attend, (As if)

Finger



Now there was a very wise old man who was the **chief officer** of the King. The King said, "This man is my chief officer, and I am sure that no man is more fit for his office than he. So I will send him."

The chief officer went to the hall where the two men were working. He looked at the machine: then he opened his eyes very wide. "**Dear me!**" he thought, "this is very strange, for I can see no cloth there at all." But he took care not to say so.

The two men prayed the chief officer to come closer. They **pretended** to hold up the cloth in their hands: "Is it not beautiful?" they said. "What colours!" They pretended to pass the cloth between their **fingers**: "How fine it is, and yet how strong! Pass it between your fingers and feel it for yourself," they said. So the chief officer held out his fingers; but he felt nothing. "**Indeed** it is fine," he **replied.**

"Dear me," he said to himself, "I never thought that I was a fool, and yet I cannot see or feel this cloth: so I must just pretend that I can."

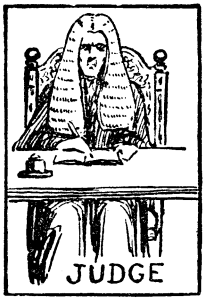
"We hope that you are pleased with it," said the two men.

"Oh yes," he replied, "I am very pleased indeed. . . . Indeed I am!"

Then the two men said a lot of foolish talk about how the cloth was made, and named the colours in it. The chief officer **attend**ed very carefully to all they said,—so that he might tell it all to the King **as if** he had seen it with his own eyes.

E

Judge **Able,** **Notice**



"Is it a good piece of cloth?" asked the King.

"Beautiful!" he replied. "Indeed I never saw such cloth in my life." Then he told the King all about it as if he had really seen it.

The King was very pleased; and, when the men asked for a lot more gold and a lot more silk so as to get on with the work, he gave them all that they asked. They hid all the gold, and then pretended to work even harder than before.

A little later the King sent his chief **judge** to see the cloth. For the King thought, "He is a very careful man and he should be **able** to judge whether they are working carefully or not."

"Is it not a beautiful piece of cloth?" said the two men. "We hope that you are able to see it."

"It is very strange that I am not able to see it," thought the judge. "I am certainly not a fool, so it must be that I am unfit for my office. And I am not such a fool as to let anyone **notice** that!" So he replied, "Beautiful indeed."

"Notice the colours," said the men.

"I have noticed them," replied the judge.

"Notice how fine, and yet how strong it is," said the men.

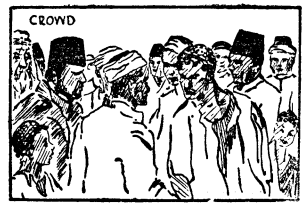
"So I notice," replied the judge, pretending to take the cloth between his fingers.

They pointed out many beauties. He pretended to be able to notice them all, and attended very carefully to all they said. Then he went and told it all to the King, as if he had noticed all these things himself.

F

Fame, (Famous), (Everybody), Else, Except, Wonder, (Wonderful)

Crowd



The **fame** of the cloth had gone far and wide: **everybody** was talking of the **famous** cloth which fools or persons unfit for their office would not be able to see. The King now wanted to see it for himself.

With a great **crowd** of famous men round him, the King went to the hall where the cloth was being made. The chief officer and the judge went in the crowd. All crowded round the machine at which the two men were pretending to work.

"Is it not beautiful?" cried the chief officer.

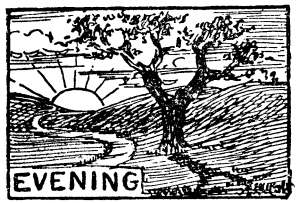
"Beautiful indeed," replied the judge. For both of them believed that everybody **else** in the crowd **except** themselves was able to see it, and they wanted to make everybody else think that they were able to see it too. But all the other persons in the crowd believed that the judge and the chief officer and everybody else except themselves could see the cloth.

So everybody else cried, "**Wonderful!** Wonderful!"—"I wonder how they do it!"—"It is one of the wonders of the world,"—and so on.

"Dear me," said the King to himself, "I wonder why it is. It seems that everybody except me is able to see the cloth; but I can see nothing. This is indeed strange. Am I a fool? Am I not fit to be a King?" So, like everybody else, he said to the men, "It is indeed a wonderful piece of cloth."

G

Evening



Public, (The public), (A show), (Take off), Delight

Now in a few days there was to be a great **public show.** The King and all his gentlemen and his soldiers would march through the streets of the city so that all **the public** might see them. So all the crowd of famous men said, "O King, you really should wear this new cloth in public at the show. The people have heard of it; there has been so much public talk about it that they will all want to see it."

That **evening** the two men pretended to take the cloth off the machine. They pretended to put it on a large table and to cut out the cloth to make clothes. They cut here and they cut there. They cut all day: and in the evening they took their needles and pretended to make the clothes. They worked all that evening and all the next day. On the evening of the third day they sent to tell the King that the clothes were ready.

Next morning the King came with a great crowd of all the chief men of the country. The two men held up their hands as if they were holding up a coat. Then the King **took off** his other clothes and the men pretended to fit the new clothes on to him.

"They fit wonderfully well," cried the two men.

"They do indeed," replied the King. "Dear me! I could almost think that I had nothing on me at all."

The King turned himself round this way and that. "A wonderful cloth, and a wonderful fit," he said. "I am quite **delighted**." And all the great men pretended to be delighted too, and showed their delight by more cries of "Wonderful."

H

Loud, Music, (To play music)
Edge, Appear, Listen

"Everything is ready for the show," said the chief officer. **Loud Music** was **played** as the King came out of the hall. The horses jumped this way and that, and their riders tried to make them quiet. The foot-soldiers stood up very straight. The music became louder, and they all started. The King marched through the streets, and two solemn servants went behind him holding up (or pretending to hold up) the **edge** of the King's beautiful coat so that no dust might fall on it. All the crowd of people on the edge of the road cried loudly, "How beautiful the King's new clothes are! Look at the servants holding up the

edge so that those fine colours may not get dirty." For each person in the crowd thought that everybody except himself was able to see the clothes. All wanted to **appear** as if they could see them: for they did not want to appear foolish or unfit for their offices. Indeed the King had never appeared in clothes which delighted the public so much.

The King and all his men had come almost to the edge of the town.

"But he has got no clothes on!" cried a little child at last. But nobody **listened** to him.

"He has got nothing on!" cried the child again.

I

(Why!)

"Just listen to the poor child!" laughed his father. So the mother listened, and told her friend: and the friend listened and told her brother.—And so it went on.

"**Why!** Look, he has got nothing on," cried all the people at last. "Why! he has got nothing on at all!"

"It appears to me that they are right," said the King to himself. "But I must go on with the show. It would appear strange if I stopped now."

So the King walked on; and the officers walked on; and the soldiers marched on; and the music played on; and the two solemn servants went on holding the edge of a coat that was not there at all.

You now know 793 words

LESSON 2

THE MAN WHO DISCOVERED THE SEA-WAY TO INDIA.

A

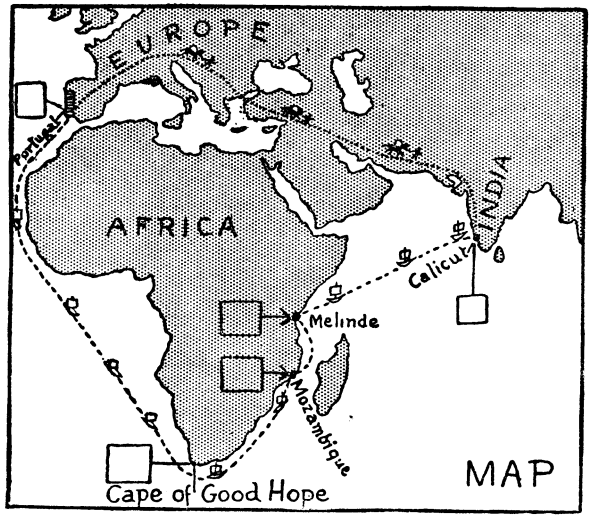
Trade,	**(Europe),**	**Former**
Return,	**(In return),**	**(A return),**

There has always been **trade** between **Europe** and India. Hundreds of years ago there was trade between India and Europe: for in India there are many useful plants and other things which are not found in Europe: beautiful cloths and fine silks are made in India which people in Europe have always wanted to buy; and useful things are made in Europe which people in India want to buy. So traders carried things from Europe to India and **returned**, bringing things from India to Europe in return. For there is always a return in trade: the trader takes something to a place where it is needed, and he brings back something in return.

You remember from your second English book how Alexander the Great went to India. How did he go? Did he go by sea or by land?—He went by land, of course. In **former** days all the trade between India and Europe used to go by land. For in former days men had not found out the way to India by sea.

B

Map, (Far safer), Goods



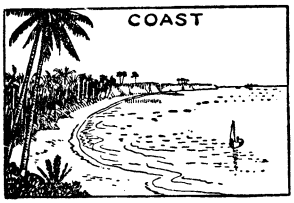
If you look at this **map** you will see the two ways shown on the map. I have drawn on the map ships sailing along the sea-way. I have drawn men on the map with horses walking along the land-way. (Of course in former days they had no maps such as this. They had very few maps and those maps were not right.)

You ask, " Why did the traders want to go to India by sea, since it seems a much longer way on the map ? " It is longer by sea,—longer in miles, but not longer in time ; and it was **far** safer. The cost of going by sea was far less. Traders going by land had to pass through many countries. The people of each country made them pay some money before they would let them pass through. In many of the countries

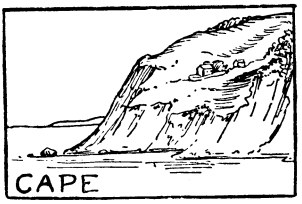
there were wars, and very often the soldiers would kill the traders and take their **goods.** There were also thieves going about in companies who would wait for the traders and kill them and take their goods. So it seemed to be far safer and to **cost** far less money, and perhaps even to be quicker, to carry goods to or from India by sea. But they did not know the way. They did not even know if there was a sea-way to India.

This is the story of Vasco da Gama who discovered the sea-way to India. It is told by one of the men who really went with him: so you know that it is true. The name of the man who tells you this story is Gaspar Correa.

C



Coast



Cape

Storm

(Portugal)

Discover

This is the story of Gaspar Correa, who set out from **Portugal** *with the great Captain, Vasco da Gama, in the year* 1497 *to* **discover** *the Sea-way to India.* (The year 1497 means about four hundred years ago.—You will see Portugal marked on the map. Make a mark "**P**" in the little square on the map, to show that you

have noticed where Portugal is.—Do it now before you read on.

We set out with four ships in the year 1497. Many people from the city stood on the banks of the river to see us go by. They waved flags to us and called out to us wishing us a safe journey. . . . We were setting out to discover the sea-way to India. Perhaps we should find it, and return great and famous men; or perhaps we should not find it—and never return at all.

We sailed down along the **coast** of Africa. Many had sailed this way before. All went well with us until we came to the **Cape.** This cape had been discovered by a man called Dias ten years ago. Dias called it the Cape of **Storms** because there are always storms on the sea near that cape. But when Dias told the King of Portugal about it, and told him the name which he had given it, the King answered, "It shall not be called the Cape of Storms; it shall be called the Cape of Good Hope, for I have good hopes that India lies on the other side."

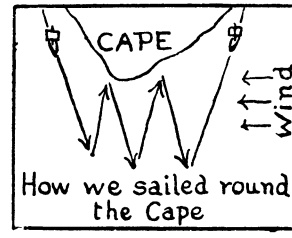
(Make a mark "**G**" in the little square on the map to show that you have noticed where the Cape of Good Hope is.)

D

Forward, Sideways, Distance, Gain, (In sight)

When we came to the Cape of Good Hope the wind was blowing against us, and the sea was very stormy. We could not sail **forward** against the wind, —and yet we had to go forward to get round the cape. Then our captain, Vasco da Gama, said, "We cannot sail forward, so we will sail **sideways** to the wind till we get far out to sea; then we will turn and come

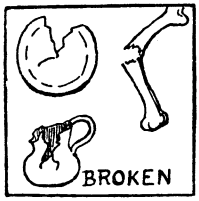
back sideways to the wind again. By doing this we shall get forward a little **distance.**" (You will see what he meant from this little map.)



So we sailed a great distance out to sea; then we turned and sailed back again, hoping to find on our return that we had come round the cape. But, when we came back we saw land again, and so we knew that we had not yet gone round the cape. But we had **gained** a little distance forward. So we sailed out to sea a second time; then turned. This time also we gained some distance forward. But we saw land still; and some said that the land must go all the way across the sea and that there was no way round. But we went out a third time; and this time we went a great distance out to sea. When we came back the third time, we found that we were in quiet water, and that there was no land **in sight.** Then we knew that we had sailed round the Cape of Good Hope. We were the first men from Europe who had ever sailed into this sea.

E

(Broken)

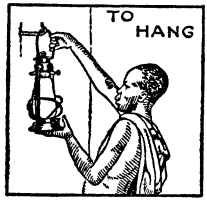


badly **broken.**

Break (up), Hang, (Hung), Condition, Bay, Stream, (Stream)

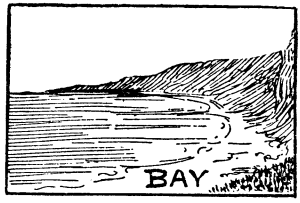
It was evening. There was no land in sight. Now all this time the stormy sea had been **breaking** up our ships, and all of them were One was so much broken that it

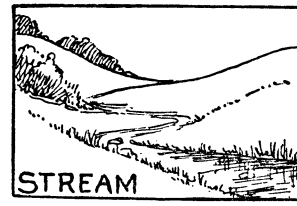
was hard to make it sail. The men were very tired. So the Captain ordered us to stop for the night.



He ordered each ship to **hang** out a lamp. These lamps were **hung** out so that the ships might keep together. We always used to hang out a lamp on all dark nights for this reason.

The ships were now in a very bad **condition,** and the condition of the men was no better; for we had little water and our food was in such a condition that we could not eat it. The coast was out of sight, but we knew that it could not be very far away. So in the morning we tried to sail to the coast in order to find food and water, and a **bay** where we might put





our ships in better condition. After sailing some distance we saw the tops of great mountains. As we came nearer we saw that the coast was rocky with many small bays. There were several **streams** of water running into the small bays, and also a great river. The **stream** of the river was very powerful. In one of the small streams the men caught a number of fish, which they cooked and ate. The fish made them very sick.

F

Village

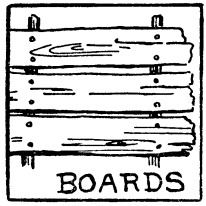
Wave

Roll, Weather, (Mean to do), Guide

We sent some men in a boat to go up one of the streams and try to find a **village.** They went up a great distance, but were not able to find any village; and they did not see any people. We wasted much time looking for a village. Summer was ending, and we feared that bad **weather** might come with the beginning of winter. Soon the bad weather did come: the weather became very bad. There were great **waves** on the sea, which made the ships **roll** greatly. The waves were very high, and we feared that our ships might be lost. All the ships were very badly broken by the waves; and, when better weather came, the men said that they wanted to go back to the coast so that they might put their ships in better condition. What they were really **meaning to do** was to turn round and go home again. So Vasco da Gama took the man who was **guiding** the ships and shut him up. When the men came and said that they meant to turn, Vasco said, "There is no guide to guide you home. For there is only one man with us who knows the way and might guide you;—and I have shut him up. And I do not mean to let him out." Then the men said that they would go on.

G

Board **Necessary,** **Skin,** **(On board)**



At last we came to a bay where we could go and do what was **necessary** to our ships. A river ran into this bay. There were villages on the banks of this river where we could buy the necessary food. The men living in those villages had very dark **skin**s. Indeed their skins were almost black. We had a number of looking-glasses **on board** which we had brought for trade. When some of these men came on board, we showed them the glasses and they were greatly delighted. They had never seen such things before.

We set to work to put our ships in good condition. The top part, which carries the sails, was broken in all the ships. But in one of the ships the wooden **board**s of the sides were broken also, and the ship was in such a condition that we could do nothing to it. So we burnt it and took the men from it on to the remaining three ships.

H

Trust, **Neither,** **Nor** **Seize**

After this we sailed on and came to Mo-zam-bique. (Make a mark "**M**" in the little square on the map to show that you have noticed where Mozambique is.) We asked the King of Mozambique to send one of his servants with us to guide us and show us the way: he sent a man. But Vasco da Gama did not **trust** the King of Mozambique, **neither** did he trust this man whom the King had sent. He trusted neither the King **nor** his servant. Nor did our men trust him very

much. After sailing some distance we saw that our ship was going very near to some rocks. Vasco said to the man, "That does not seem to me to be a very safe way; nor does it seem to be the right way. It is not necessary to go so near to those rocks." But the man guided the ship still nearer to the rocks. Vasco then ordered his men to **seize** him. They seized him, and held him. Then the man said, "My King told me to guide your ship on to those rocks. He said that, when your ship was all broken, he meant to come and seize your goods."

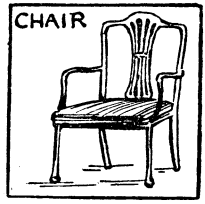
Cap

I

Ocean,

Yellow

Chair



After this we came to a place called Melinde. (**M**elinde is shown on the map. Make a mark "**Ml**" in the little square to show that you have noticed where **M**elinde is.)

Here we got a man, whom we could trust, to guide us and show us the way to India.

From Melinde we sailed for twenty-two days across the **ocean.** It is a very great ocean; we saw no land till we came to India. We came to a place called Calicut. Calicut is a town on the coast of the Indian Ocean. (Make a mark "**C**" in the square on the map to show where **C**alicut is.)

A man came out to our ship from the King of Calicut. When he came on board he said, "The King wants to know who you are and where you have come from." Then Vasco da Gama took many things with him as presents, and went to see the King. He took with him a **yellow chair** covered with red cloth.

He took a very nice looking-glass and a lot of red **caps**, and many other things. He gave the yellow chair to the King, and he gave the caps and other things to the King's gentlemen and the King's servants. He asked the King to let him trade with the people of the place,—and the King said, " Yes."

J

Price, Escape

Then Vasco da Gama began to buy many things which could be sold in Europe. Now he knew what **price** he could get for these things in Europe. Of course in Europe the price was very high because the goods had gone through so many dangers in going over the land. But Vasco did not know what was the right price of these things in India. So he gave what seemed to him a fair price. Then all the Indian and other traders of the place became very angry, for they said that Vasco was giving far too large a price ; and they went to the King. They said, " This man gave you a yellow chair and those caps to make you trust him. But he is not a real trader at all. We know that, because he pays a far larger price than is necessary for everything. You should neither let him trade here nor let him stay in the place."

Then the King ordered his soldiers to seize Vasco da Gama. But Vasco heard of it and **escaped**. He quickly went on board his ship and escaped from the place. He went to one or two other towns on the coast : then he went back to Portugal.

The King of Portugal was delighted when he heard Vasco's story—how many dangers he had escaped, and how he had discovered the Sea-way to India.

You now know 829 words

LESSON 3

I SAW A SHIP

PRELIMINARY EXERCISE ON THE POEM

(*Underline the word* **Flew.** *Read and understand the meaning*)

(*a*) One bird flew to the tree, and two birds flew away from it.

(*b*) The duck flew across the bay.

Note.—"**Right** sad were we" means "We were *quite* sad."

EXPLANATION OF THE POEM. — Some children were standing on the sea-coast. They saw a ship sailing past. When the sun went down they could not see the ship any more. They felt quite sad because the ship had gone so far away and left them there alone. And yet they knew that on some other day some other ship would come.

I SAW A SHIP

A

I saw a ship that sailed the sea;
It left me as the sun went down:
The white birds **flew** and followed it
To town—to London town.

B

Right sad were we to stand alone,
And see it pass so far away;
And yet we knew some ship would come—
Some other ship—some other day.

KATE GREENAWAY.

(*By kind permission of Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co.*)

You now know 830 words

LESSON 4

HANSEL AND GRETEL

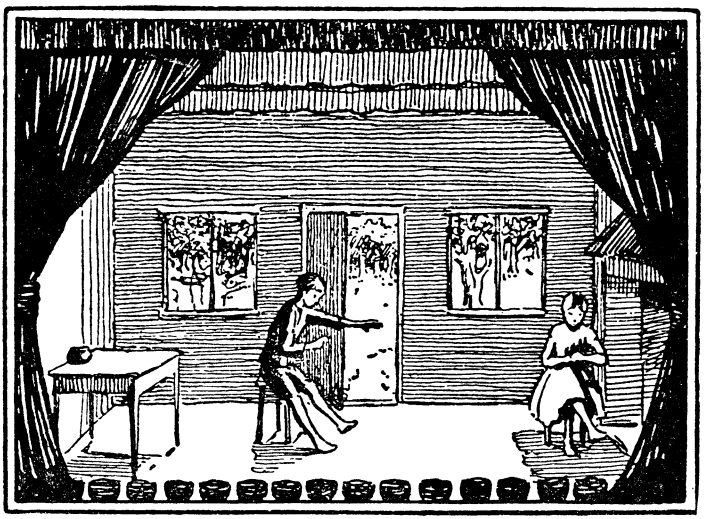
A Play IN THREE Acts

A play, An act, (To act), Left, Right

A

This story is told in the form of a play. Perhaps you have seen plays **act**ed. As you read this play you should think how it would look if it were really being acted.

Act I. At Home



←Left Right→

(This is the house of a poor man. The house stands in a great forest :—you can see the forest through the window.

The poor man is out working in the forest; but his son, Hansel, and his daughter, Gretel, are in the room. Hansel is on the **left**-*hand side—on the left of the door: Gretel is on the* **right**-*hand side near the fire. She has a needle in her right hand and she is working.*)

B

Hunger, (Hungry), Forget, (Forgot), (Forgotten), (Oh dear!), Trouble, (Give way), ('re = are)

Hansel.—O, I am so **hungry!** I have had no food for two whole days.

Gretel.—Don't talk about **hunger:** I am hungry too. And when we do get food, it is only bread,—dry bread and water.

Hansel.—I almost **forget** when I last had anything really nice to eat. And I have quite **forgotten** what it feels like to eat as much as I can.—But I have not forgotten how to feel hungry. **Oh dear!** I am so hungry!

Gretel.—It is no use saying that. You must try to forget your **troubles**. If you forget your hunger, it will not trouble you: but, if you **give way** to it, it will trouble you all the more.

Hansel.—I do forget little troubles:—I mean that I forget them when they don't trouble me any more.

(*He sings*)—When I'm in trouble
Surely I can say so!
I can't drive it away:—so,
When I'm in trouble,
Why can't I say so?

Gretel (*singing*)—

If I'm in trouble,
I never say so.
I never give way so!
I drive it away:—so,
When you're in trouble,
You must never, never say so!

C

Circle

Gretel (*going to the table at the left-hand side of the room*).—Now if you will be a good boy, and try not to give way to your troubles, I will show you something nice! Come here, and look in this jar.

Hansel (*looking into the jar*).—Milk! Fresh milk!—Is it real?

Gretel.—It was given to us by a friend.

Hansel.—I would like to drink it! (*He puts his finger into the milk, then puts the finger in his mouth.*)

Gretel.—Dirty boy! Go back to your work at once.

Hansel.—Work! Not I! I want to dance and sing, so as to forget that I am hungry.

(*He sings*)—

I want to dance,
But I don't know how.
Come, sister, teach me:
Teach me now.
Show me just what I must do,
So that I may dance like you.

Gretel (*taking his hands, and showing him*)—

Right foot first; left foot then.
Round about,—and back again.
Right and left: then left and right.
We could dance all day and night.

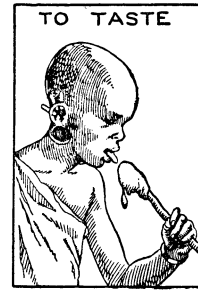
(*They dance round in a* **circle**: *they circle round and round very quickly, till they cannot circle round any more, and fall on the ground. Their mother watches them from the door. She comes into the room just as they fall down.*)

Strike

D

(Act),

Fruit



Taste

Mother.—What are you doing, dancing round in a circle when you should be working! (*She* **strikes** *Hansel.*) What is this? Milk!—You have been **tasting** it: I know that you have been tasting it,—putting your dirty finger in it.

Gretel.—I have not tasted it, mother.

Mother.—Hansel has been tasting it. (*She strikes the jar, and it breaks.*) There! How foolishly I **act** sometimes. But it was your foolish acts—dancing and playing—which made me angry. Now all the milk is lost, and there is nothing to eat. Run to the forest quickly both of you. Try to find some **fruit.** Bring back some fruit for us to eat.

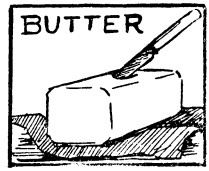
(*Hansel and Gretel run out into the forest to find fruit. The sky is beginning to become red with the evening light.*)

Mother.—Why do I become angry and act so foolishly? I am so hungry;—that makes me act in that foolish way. Oh dear! (*She puts her head on her hands, and falls asleep. . . .*)

E

Husband

Basket



Butter

('ve = have),

Wrong,

(Bread and butter)

(*A voice is heard singing. It becomes nearer and louder. Her* **husband** *passes the window singing.*)

Husband (*singing*)—

It does not matter how hungry you feel,
If you know where you can get a good meal.
But when there is nothing, then what can you do,—
If you've got no food—and no money too?

(*He strikes the door with his hand. His wife wakes up, and runs to open it. He comes in carrying a* **basket.**)

Mother.—Now you are acting foolishly too! Why are you singing?

Husband.—Because I feel happy. I want something to eat: what have you got?

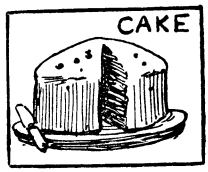
Mother.—I've got nothing.

Husband.—Ha! Ha! Now see what I've got in my basket! I sold some wood to-day, and got a good price for it. See! . . . (*He takes things from his basket.*) **Butter!** Beautiful yellow butter! Butter like gold. A loaf of white bread. You

shall cut us some nice **bread and butter.** And fruit, lots of fruit. Eggs! Ten beautiful eggs. We shall have a fine meal.—But where are the children?—Is something **wrong?** Have they been doing wrong?

F

(Broke), Cake



Mother.—Those children are always doing wrong. They made me angry. . . . Then I **broke** the jar of milk, and all the milk was lost. So I sent them into the forest to find some fruit.

Husband.—Into the forest!—But night is near, and a fearful Old Woman lives in the forest. She gives little children sweets and **cakes**; and when they come near to take the cakes, she catches them.

Mother.—O dear! and what does she do to them then?

Husband.—She cooks them in a big pot, and makes them into cakes.—They become cake-children.

Mother.—What happens to the cake-children?

Husband.—She eats them! She eats them with butter!

Mother.—O dear! It was very wrong of me to send them out so late at night. I will go quickly and find them.

Husband.—I'm coming too!

(*They take a lamp and run out.*)

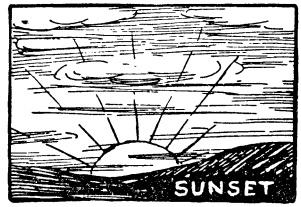
You now know 846 words

LESSON 5

HANSEL AND GRETEL

ACT 2. IN THE FOREST

A



(Sun-set)

(*It is evening. The sun is* **setting**, *and the sky is red with the* **sun-set.** *It is very dark at the back. Only the front part—where Hansel and Gretel are standing—can be seen clearly.*)

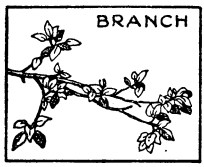
←LEFT RIGHT→

Gretel.—Hansel! O Hansel! What shall we do? We have lost our way!—I'm afraid.

Hansel (*singing*)—

If you're afraid,
You must not say so!
I never give way so!
I drive it away:—so,
When you're afraid,
You must never, never say so!

Do not fear, sister; there is nothing to be afraid of.



B

Angel
Heaven,
(Keep watch),
Branch **Guard,** **Either**

Gretel.—What is that white thing there moving in the darkness?

Hansel. — That is only the white **branch** of a tree.

Gretel.—Only a branch? What is that noise?

Hansel.—It is only the branches moving in the wind.

Gretel.—Only branches? Oh, I am so afraid. I see strange forms coming this way. They are not only branches! They are real! (*She runs to Hansel and hides behind him.*) Save me! Save me!

Hansel.—It is nothing. There's nothing there. Come—we must say our prayers before we go to sleep. We will pray to the **angels** in **heaven** to **keep watch** over us, and **guard** us against all dangers. Every night angels come from heaven and watch by the beds of little children on **either** side, and guard them through the night.

C

(Foot-step), Bright

(*They sing their evening prayer*)

Hansel
Gretel —

When at night I go to sleep,
Twelve angels watch do keep :—
Two angels at my head,
Two at my feet to guard my bed.
Two angels always stand
Watching me on either hand :
Two above me ever fly
Looking at me from the sky.
And there are two, to whom it's given
To guide my **footsteps** up to heaven.

(*They lie down by the side of the fallen tree, and go to sleep. A* **bright** *light comes from the sky, and twelve bright angels come and stand round the children as they sleep. Two very bright angels stand on either side at the head of each child. The others stand in a line on either side. It becomes darker and darker, till nothing is seen except the bright angels.*)

You now know 852 words

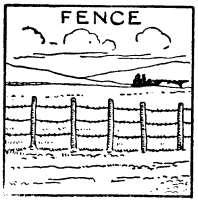
LESSON 6

HANSEL AND GRETEL

ACT 3. THE OLD WOMAN'S HOUSE

A

Fence, Shape, Dream, (Dreamt), (Ah !)



(*It is morning, and the sun is bright. The children are still asleep at the foot of the tree. In the place of the trees at the back, the Old Woman's House can now be seen. On the right-hand side of the house there is a big cage. On the left-hand side there is a large pot standing on a fire. In a circle round, there is a* **fence**: *the fence is made of cakes having the* **shape** *of children.*)

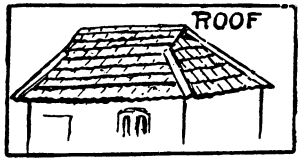
←LEFT RIGHT→

Gretel (waking).—Where am I? Am I **dreaming**? Why am I asleep in the forest?—**Ah!** I remember now! I am not dreaming now:—but I had such **a** beautiful dream last night . . . Hansel! (*She wakes him.*) Hansel, I had such a beautiful dream. I **dreamt** that twelve angels came from heaven and kept guard over me all night.

Hansel.—How strange! For I dreamt just the same thing, that twelve angels from heaven were guarding me.—But what is that?

B

Roof **Sugar,** **Dare,** **(I dare say)**



Gretel.—What a pretty little hut! (*She goes to it.*) Come, Hansel! Look! Why! It is all made of sweets and cakes! And look at the fence: it is built of cakes made in the shape of children. Look at that strangely shaped pot: I wonder what that is meant for!

Hansel.—Look at this window: it is made of clear **sugar** like glass. The **roof** of the house is made of yellow sugar, and the walls are made of red sugar. What a delightful house! I must just taste a bit of this sugar roof. (*He breaks off a piece of the roof and begins to eat it.*)

A Voice from the house—

Little mouse! Little mouse!
Who is eating my house?

Gretel.—Oh! Did you hear that?

Hansel.—It was only the wind. Come and taste a bit of this roof: it is such nice sugar.

Gretel.—I **dare** not! I dare not eat up a person's roof when they are living under it.

Hansel.—Dare not! Of course you dare. If I dare eat it, you dare. And **I dare say** there's no one really living in the house at all.

Gretel.—I dare say that you are right.

(*She begins to eat.*)

The Voice—

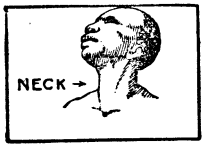
Little mouse! Little mouse!
Who is eating my house?

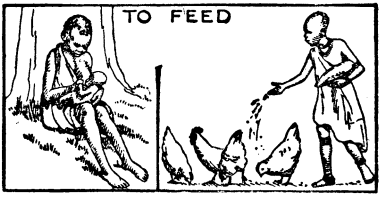
Gretel.—There! I heard it again!

Hansel.—It was only the wind—the wind of heaven.

C

(n't = not), (Let go of), (Won't = will not), Towards, Fix,
Neck Feed, (Fed)





(*The door opens quietly and the head of the Old Woman is seen.*)

Old Woman—

Just be careful, little mouse;
The cat is coming from the house!

Hansel.—You are daring to eat enough now, aren't you, Gretel! If you eat so much sugar, you'll be sick.

Gretel.—I never tasted such nice things before.

(*The Old Woman comes up behind Hansel and seizes his* **neck.**)

Old Woman—

Hi! Hi! Hi! Hi!

Hansel.—**Let go of** my neck, Gretel,—or I'll break your neck, when I get free. (*He turns and sees the Old Woman.*) How dare you! How dare you take hold of my neck!

Old Woman.—How nice of you to come and visit me! Hi! Hi! You **won't** need to eat my house: you shall **feed** on cakes. I'll feed you with cakes and sweets. (*She puts Hansel in the cage as she says this.*) Here, take this basket of cakes: and when you have **fed** yourself with those, I'll bring you another basket. Hi! Hi! Hi! you shall be well fed! Feed and get fat!

Gretel.—What are you going to do with my brother?

Old Woman.—Feed him! Make him fat!

Gretel.—What then?

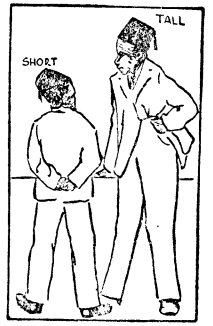
Old Woman (*going* **towards** *the hut*).—Hi! Hi! I shall cook him, and make him into a cake like the others there in the fence. (*Gretel runs towards the cage. The Old Woman turns back and waves her hand towards Gretel.*) Now don't you run away, little girl. I'll **fix** you so that you can't. (*She waves her hands.*) Be fixed like a stone! (*Gretel's feet become fixed to the ground. The Old Woman goes into the hut.*)

D

Gather

A stick

Tall



(Either), **Understand,** **Sudden-ly**

Hansel.—I wish I could unfix this door! Come and help me, Gretel.

Gretel.—I can't: my feet are fixed to the ground.

(*The Old Woman comes out.*)

Old Woman.—Now, Gretel, first go and **gather** some **sticks**. (*She waves her stick and Gretel's feet become unfixed. The Old Woman and Gretel gather sticks.*) Gather a nice lot, won't you? Bring the sticks here and throw them on the fire. (*The Old Woman puts sticks on the fire and makes it burn up.—Hansel is opening the door of the cage.*)

Old Woman.—Now, little girl, come and try if the pot is warm enough.

Gretel.—What must I do?

Old Woman.—You must get inside, of course. I am **not tall** enough: I cannot reach.

Gretel.—I am not tall enough, **either.**

Old Woman.—Yes, you are tall enough.

Gretel.—I do not **understand** what I am to do.

Old Woman.—Of course you understand.

Gretel.—No, I don't understand: please show me.

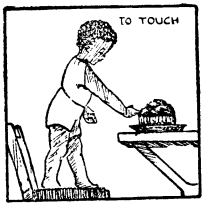
(*Hansel opens the cage and comes towards them.*)

Old Woman.—Why! All you have to do is to climb up like this. (*She does so.*)

Gretel.—Yes, I understand.

Old Woman.—And put your head and arms into the pot, like this. (*She does so. Then, speaking from inside the pot,*—) And then get right in.

Hansel and Gretel.—And then get right in! (*They* **suddenly** *take her feet and throw her into the pot. Her stick falls on the ground outside the pot.*)



Touch

E

Nasty

Shout

Hansel.—Quickly! Gather more sticks! Throw them on the fire! We will cook her and make a cake of her—And a very **nasty** cake she will be!

Hansel and Gretel (*dancing round the pot*).—We have caught the nasty bad fairy. We have caught her in her nasty pot! (*The fire suddenly burns up more brightly. There is a sudden noise, and the pot breaks.*)

Hansel.—The nasty Old Woman is dead!

(*The Cake-children in the fence open their eyes.*)

The Cake-children (*singing*)—

We can't get away:
Our feet are of stone.
Don't leave us alone:
Come and **touch** us we pray.

(*Gretel runs and touches each of the children with the Old Woman's stick. As each child is touched, he becomes unfixed, and begins to move. The children dance round Hansel and Gretel in a circle, with* **shouts** *of gladness.*) *Hansel's father and mother are heard shouting far off in the forest,* "Hansel! Gretel! Where are you?" *Hansel and Gretel shout in answer:*

Hansel and Gretel.—Here we are, father! Here we are, mother!

(*The father and mother come. Hansel and Gretel run to them. The other children go to the broken pot and take from it a large cake in the shape of the Old Woman.*)

(*Re-told from the Libretto, by Adelheid Wette, of the Opera, by Engelbert Humperdinck.*)

You now know 870 words

LESSON 7

THE CITY OF THE BEES

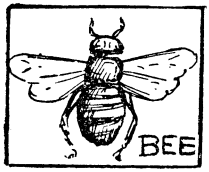
A

Health, (Healthy), Wisdom, Enjoy, However

If a fairy gave you three wishes, what would you ask for? You would ask for **health,** riches and **wisdom.** We cannot **enjoy** anything if we are not healthy; that is the reason why you should ask for health first of all. But, **however** healthy we may be, if we have no money, we cannot enjoy life very much; for most of the nice things in life cost money; and even the necessary things cost money too :—we must buy food and pay for our house. Yet, however healthy and however rich we are, we shall not enjoy life if we have not wisdom. If we are not wise, we shall soon spend all our riches and get nothing in return. So we should ask the fairy to make us Healthy and Rich and Wise.

B

Bee



Poet

Think how healthy and rich and wise is the **bee.** Surely the bee is healthy, for it enjoys sunlight and fresh air all day among the flowers. Who would not be healthy if he

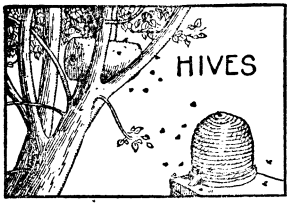
lived all day in the sunlight and air! The bee is rich also, for it has great **stores** of food stored up against the winter to come, when there are no flowers, and food cannot be got. And surely the bee is wise also, for it is only the wise who are careful and make a store against hard times to come.

Poets and teachers often tell us to look at the wisdom of the bees and to try to be as wise as the bees are. Yet perhaps, when you know more about the facts, you may think that the bees are not quite so wise as the poets say. Poets are sometimes not very careful about facts.

Let us see the real facts about the life of the bees for ourselves, and try to discover from these facts whether the bees really have Health, Riches and Wisdom.

C

Hive **Contain,** **Duty**



Bees, as you know, live in **hives**. A hive is just like a town. One hive **contains** twenty to thirty thousand bees. Any of our larger towns contains twenty or thirty thousand people. So a hive is like a large town.

Our towns contain many families,—many fathers and mothers living each with their family of little children. But the Bee-town contains only one mother. So the children in the town are all brothers and sisters. That one mother is the Queen of the hive. The Queen does not work like the other women-bees. It is not her **duty** to work. She does not even feed herself. There are other working-bees whose duty it

is to feed the Queen, and they put the food into her mouth for her. The Queen has only one duty, and that duty is to lay eggs. Her body contains twelve hundred eggs at a time; and, as she lays these, more eggs come as fast as she lays. So the Queen spends all her life doing her duty—laying eggs.

D

Eight

Bee-town contains about **eight** hundred men-bees. These men-bees are larger than the women-bees. They have great big eyes on the tops of their heads, and their eyes are set very close together. These eight hundred men-bees are as lazy as they can be. They do no work at all. They cannot even fight. They eat, and sleep, and wait about doing nothing, until the end comes—a very nasty death. I shall tell you about that later.

E

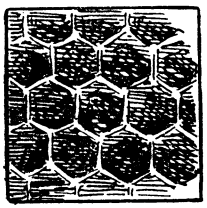
Busy, **(Busi-ness)**

In a hive there are over twenty thousand women-bees. What a strange town! Twenty thousand women, and only eight hundred men. So there are about twenty-five women to every one man. These women-bees are called the Workers. They never lay eggs: only the Queen lays eggs. They are very **busy**: for they have a lot of work to do. The **business** of the younger workers is to bring food to the hive. They take the sugar from the flowers, and cook it inside their bodies, and make it into the food of bees. Then they go and store the clear yellow liquid in the hive. You know what the food of bees is, don't you? Have you ever eaten any of it yourself?

F

Supply, Thin, Join

But this is not the only duty of the workers. It is also their business to make the wax, of which the store-houses are built in the hive. There are eight little places in the stomach of a bee in which wax is made. Only one of these eight places works at a time. When it stops, one of the other eight places begins to make wax. So there is always a **supply** of wax,—but it is a very small supply. However hard the bee tries, it cannot supply any more. The whole supply of wax in the hive is very small, and this is the reason why the walls of the little store-rooms are made



so **thin.** The walls are as thin as the thin-n-est piece of paper. Each little store-room has six sides. There are six other little store-rooms **join**ed on to it. So each wall joins two store-rooms: each wall is used for two rooms. The bees have to join up the store-rooms in this way, because they use less wax in this way; and the supply of wax is very small.

The business of the older women-bees is to work in the hive. They make ready the places in which the Queen is to lay her eggs; and, when the little bees come out of the eggs, they feed them. They also feed the Queen. So they also are very busy.

G

Season, Decide, Destroy

Of course summer is the **season** when the bees work hardest in gathering food. In the winter they have to eat the food gathered in the summer. Spring is the season when all the young bees have come out of the eggs. Among these young bees there are several Queens. When the old Queen discovers this, she becomes very angry, and tries to kill the young Queens. At last, in her anger, the old Queen **decides** to leave the hive. She flies out of the hive. Some of the other bees decide to join her. Some decide to remain. So the old Queen goes away with some of the bees, and starts a new hive. The bees left in the old hive make the young Queens fight and kill each other, until there is only one new Queen left.

What happens to the men-bees in the end? One day there is an angry noise in the hive, and suddenly all the women-bees turn on the eight hundred men-bees, and kill them. They kill every one, and the bodies are thrown out of the hive like dirt.

All the men-bees are **destroyed** at once. But the women-bees are always being destroyed. A woman-bee lives only for six or eight weeks. The women-bees are destroyed by the hard work which they do; their minds are worn out: they are worked to death.

H

Pleasure, Service, Seek, Sought

The bees are rich. The hive is like a very rich city full of stores of riches and food. But the bees are not healthy, for the men-bees spend lazy lives of **pleasure**

without **service.** Yet there is no real pleasure to be had without service: lazy people, who live only for themselves, are never really happy. So the men do not get real pleasure out of life, and in the end they meet a fearful death.

The women-bees spend lives of service without pleasure, and in the end they die of their work. Yet they work for nothing, for their work brings no pleasure to anyone or to themselves. Bee-town is a great and rich town:—but it is a very unhappy town.

The bee has riches, but it has not wisdom. The wise man **seeks** to live a happy life and to make others happy. We may seek happiness in work; we may seek happiness in rest. Happiness may be **sought** in riches: it may be sought in simple living. Happiness can be sought and found in all things, if we seek these things wisely,—if we seek them, not for themselves, but for the pleasure which they can bring to others and to us.

(In part suggested by "Healthy, Wealthy and Wise," by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, "John o' London's Weekly," Vol. XIV, page 358. *With permission.)*

You now know 893 words

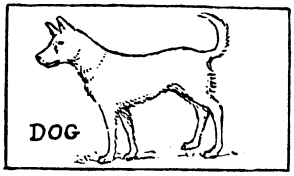
LESSON 8

SHE'S PROUD

PRELIMINARY EXERCISE ON THE POEM

(*Underline* **Dog, Silly** *in sentences* 1 *to* 3. *Read and understand the meaning*)

Proud, **Dog** **Silly**



1. My dog is a very silly dog; he is always destroying things.

2. Silly boys are afraid of dogs: and dogs are afraid of silly boys who throw stones.

3. Do not be silly! The dog will not bite you.

EXPLANATION OF POEM

Two children, a girl, named Jane, and her little brother named Willy, see another girl walking in the street. They point at the other girl and say, "That is the girl who is so very **proud.** Her **dog** is just as proud as the girl is. It is very **silly** to be so proud."

SHE'S PROUD

A

Yes, that's the girl that walks about,
She's **proud**—so very proud!
Her **dog** is just as proud as she:
They both are very wrong to be
So proud—so very proud.

B

See, Jane and Willy laugh at her:
They say she's very proud.
Says Jane, "Oh dear! They're very **silly!**"
"Indeed they are!" cries little Willy,
"To be so very proud."

KATE GREENAWAY.

(By kind permission of Messrs. Frederick Warne & Co.)[1]

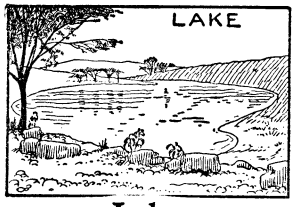
You now know 896 words

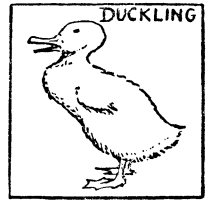
[1] Original: Line 1, struts; 3, bow-wow; 8, My stars; 10, To walk so stiff and—

LESSON 9

THE UGLY DUCKLING

A





Lake **Nest** **Duck-ling**

Shine, **(Shone),** **Grey**

It was summer. The sun was **shining** brightly on the **lake.** It was a very beautiful lake, and it looked prettiest of all when the sun **shone** on it, making all the little waves shine like silver.

On the bank of the lake there were some tall plants. Among these plants a mother-duck built her **nest**—such a beautiful nest, almost ready for her eggs. After a few bright days of sunshine she had made the nest quite ready; and she laid her eggs. She laid five shining white eggs in the nest. Then she went for a little walk. Soon she returned to her nest to look again at her beautiful shining white eggs. "Such nice eggs!" she said. "I don't think I have ever laid better ones. After a very short time I shall see five beautiful **ducklings** come out of them."—(Young ducks are called "ducklings.")

Then the mother-duck looked again at her eggs in surprise. "Why!" she cried, "I thought I laid five eggs; but here I see six! And one of them is not white; it is **grey.** A nasty dirty grey egg among my nice white ones! I don't remember laying that grey egg."

B

To-morrow, Baby
Brown, Already

But she was rather a silly old duck. So she did not trouble herself about the grey egg. She sat on her own five eggs and on the grey egg, and kept them all nice and warm.

Day after day the mother-duck sat on her eggs keeping them warm. Each day she said to herself, "**To-morrow** my little **babies** will come out of their eggs." But each day was the same; nothing happened. On the next day she said again, "To-morrow! To-morrow my babies will come,"—but nothing happened. And so it went on—"To-morrow," and "To-morrow," and "To-morrow,"—until at last she began to wonder if her babies would ever come out of their eggs at all. Then, just as she was beginning to feel quite sure that they never would come, one of the eggs broke, and out came a little yellow duckling, the dearest little baby you ever saw. Then another egg broke, and out came another little yellow baby; and another baby; and another baby, until there were five little yellow ducklings in the nest.

But the grey egg did nothing. There it lay like a stone. So the mother-duck went on sitting on it. She sat, and she sat. "I never knew such an egg," she said. "Will it never break?" At last she felt something move under her. She got up from the nest, and out there fell the strangest baby duckling she had ever seen. For he was **brown!** He was not yellow like the other ducklings, but quite brown. His neck was long and had no feathers on it. "Well!" she said, "I never had such an ugly brown baby before!—But he's very big! Why, he's quite a giant **already.**"

C

Fellow, (Fellow-), (Play-fellow), Different, Difference

Of course all the other lady-ducks had already heard of the new family. And of course they had already heard of the brown duckling too. But the mother-duck had to go and tell them all, and ask them to come and see her babies. So they came, and saw. "These five little babies are very pretty," they said: "but that brown **fellow** is the ugliest fellow we have ever seen." "Don't you dare to say a word against the dear fellow," cried the mother-duck: "he may not be pretty, but see what a fine big fellow he is. He is almost as big as I am already; and I am very proud of him."

The ugly duckling heard all that was said, and he felt so sad; but when he heard his mother speak so nicely about him, he felt happy again. But soon he was sad again; for all his **fellow**-ducklings laughed at him. Indeed they did not treat him as a fellow-duckling or as a **play-fellow** at all. "You are so **different** from us," they said: "what makes you different?"

"You should not laugh at me because I am different," he replied: "I did not want to be different. And really there is not so much **difference**, either. I have got two feet and two eyes just like you."

"There is all the difference," answered his sisters: "the difference is that you are ugly,—and we are beautiful."

D

Suffer, Middle, Wild, Wing Usual

Every day of his life the poor duckling **suffer**ed just because he was different. He soon learnt to

suffer without making any reply,—but he suffered all the more because he could not answer. At last he could suffer no more, because even his mother seemed to be turning against him. So one night he went quietly away. He left the big lake far behind, and came to a little lake. When it was dark, he hid among the trees on the bank, and waited there for the morning to come.

At the first grey light of morning he heard strange noises all around him, and he saw that he had hidden himself in the **middle** of a family of **wild** ducks. He could not run away because he was right in the middle of them, and they were all looking at him. "Who are you?" they asked. "Why did you come right in the middle of us in the middle of the night?"

"You must have been asleep," replied the ugly duckling; "I did not see you."

"Well—" said the wild ducks, "you may stay here."

So the ugly duckling stayed with the wild ducks. But he was not happy, for they did not treat him as a play-fellow. The wild ducks had very strong **wings**, and they loved to fly in the air. But the ugly duckling had only very small wings, and he could not fly at all. "Oh, if only I had strong wings like theirs!" he cried; "I do so want to fly with them!" But they only laughed at him, just because he was different; and they flew away to the middle of the lake leaving him behind to play by himself.

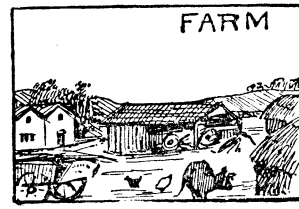
But one day a fearful thing happened. The wild ducks flew off to the middle of the lake as **usual**: and, as usual, they left the ugly duckling alone on the bank. Suddenly he heard a great noise. He looked up and saw two of the wild ducks fall down into the middle of the lake. They were covered with blood—dead. Some men were shooting at the wild ducks.

As usual, all the other wild ducks flew up into the air when they heard the noise;—for wild ducks usually fly up when they are afraid. But the men shot them as they flew. The ugly duckling wanted to fly up also; but he could not fly because his wings were too small. He was so afraid! He tried to cover his head with his silly little wings.

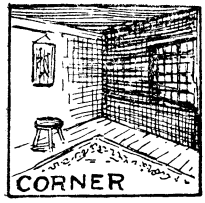
At last all was quiet again. The men had gone. The lake seemed as usual; the sun was shining just as usual, and the little waves were dancing in the sunshine. But the wild ducks were all dead.

E

Star



Farm



Corner

Master,

Labour, **(Labourer)** **(Farmer)**

Expect, **Minute**

Night came. Bright **stars** shone in the sky, thousands and thousands of stars, like silver dust.—For are not stars (my little children) the dust of angels' wings ?

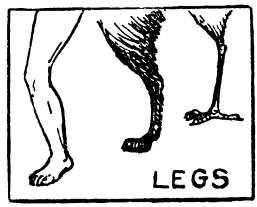
Morning came and the sunlight drove away the stars from the sky. Little birds sang of the new day. But the ugly duckling knew that he could never go back to the lake-side still red with the blood of his fellows. So he went across the fields and came at last to a small **farm.** It was a very small farm, and in the middle of the farm stood a very small farm-house. The **farmer** had died many years ago ; but the farmer's wife still lived in the farm-house and **laboured** on the farm. She had no farm-**labourers** : she did all the labour of the little farm herself. And she lived alone in the little farm-house, with one hen and one cat. When the farmer was alive, he was the **master** of the house ; but, now that he was dead, the cat and the hen were masters of the house. For they were masters of the old woman and she did everything that they told her.

The door of the little farm-house was open. It was early morning, and the room was dark. The ugly duckling went in quietly, and hid in a **corner** of the room. It was a dark corner ; so for some time no one noticed him. The old woman came in and cleaned the room ; but she never cleaned the corners of the room because she had too many other things to do. She just threw all the dust from the middle of the room into the corners, and left it there.

The cat walked in. But a cat never goes into the corner of the room. (I **expect** you have noticed that—that cats never go into the corner :—they go straight to the fire.) All this time the ugly duckling was expecting to be found at any **minute :** but the old woman cleaned, and the cat sat by the fire for twenty minutes or more, and never noticed him.

F

Question, Suppose, Allow, Peace, (Take notice of), Weak, Leg



Then the hen came in. Hens are always expecting to find something nice in the dust. So the hen went all round the room, and looked into all the corners where the old woman had thrown the dust. And, of course, in a few minutes she found the ugly duckling. Then the hen called the cat and they both began to **question** him as fast as they could. "Who are you?" asked the hen. "What do you want?" asked the cat. "I expect you are a thief, aren't you?" asked the hen.

The duckling could not answer so many questions all in a minute. "I want to stay here," he said. "I am not a thief."

"What work can you do?" said the cat, starting her questions again. "Can you catch mice?"

"No," said the duckling.

"Can you lay eggs?" questioned the hen.

"I don't think so," answered the duckling.

They went to one side, and talked together. Then they came back, and said, "We **suppose** that we must **allow** you to stay here. We will allow you to stay supposing that you are clean and don't give any trouble,—and supposing that the old woman will allow you to stay here too."

"Suppose that she won't allow me?" questioned the duckling.

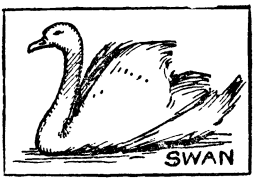
"It does not really matter whether she allows it or not, if we allow it," answered the cat.

So the ugly duckling remained there all the winter. At last he had found some **peace.** The cat and the hen left him in peace, because they were friends, and never **took** any **notice of** anyone except each other. (I expect you have noticed that—that girl-friends never do take any notice of anyone except each other.) And the old woman never took any notice of anyone at all: so she left him in peace too.

Winter came. The air was very cold, and the ugly duckling felt **weak** and ill. He became so weak that his **legs** would not hold him up. His legs gave way under him, and he lay in his corner too weak to move. He thought that he would die of weakness and cold.

G

Strength, Increase, Size, Spread, Broad, Swan



At last the days began to get warmer, and he felt his **strength increasing.** As his strength increased, he was able to get up and use his legs again. Every day of the warm weather he felt his strength increasing more and more. He knew, too, that his body was increasing in **size.** The size of his legs was greater. The size of his wings was greater. Every day, as the hours of sunshine increased, he felt his body increasing in size and his strength increasing also, till he knew that he was bigger and stronger than ever before.

Spring had come and the ugly duckling did not want to stay in the farm-house any more. He wanted to return to the lake: he wanted to feel its water under him and the little waves playing against his sides.

"What is the matter?" asked the cat. "Why don't you sit quietly in your corner?"

"I am going away to the lake," answered the ugly duckling. "I want water to play in."

"To play in water!" said the cat: "how very nasty!"

The ugly duckling went out into the garden. As he stood there, he looked up and saw, flying in the air above him, the most beautiful birds he had ever seen. They were **swans**. He wanted to follow the swans. He **spread** his wings, and he knew that now he could fly.

Up and up he flew. The land was spread out under him,—little square fields and little houses, all spread out like a picture. Up and up he flew, spreading his **broad** wings. He flew over the top of some high hills, and he came to a broad lake spread out like silver in the broad green plain.

H

Grace, (Graceful), Sand, (Would rather), Hurry, To bow, Instead, Joy

Evening was drawing near as he flew down to the ground. He saw that his beautiful swans were on the lake. Some were in the water, with the golden light of sunset shining on their broad backs and **graceful** necks as they moved this way and that through the water. Some stood on the **sand** at the water's edge, spreading their broad wings to the sunshine.

"I wish I had half their grace and beauty," he said sadly, as he watched a swan go down the sand to the water, and sail gracefully away.

"I must follow them," cried the ugly duckling at last; "for I **would rather** be killed by them, than

suffer again all that I have suffered, and be laughed at by wild ducks and hens and cats."

He **hurried** down the sand to the water. Then, going into the water, he hurried after the graceful swans. The swans had stopped to rest near some trees. As soon as they saw him hurrying towards them, some of the swans came out to meet him. They gave cries of gladness; but the ugly duckling did not understand.

"If I must die," he said to them, "I would rather that you should kill me. I do not know why I was ever born. I am too ugly to live."

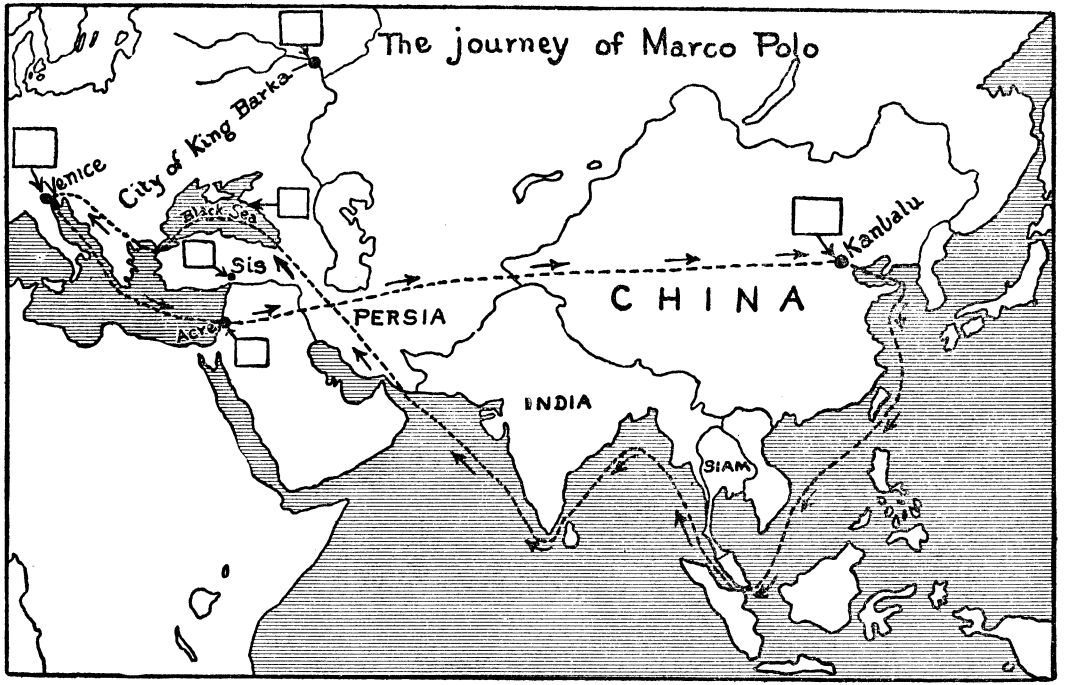
He **bowed** his head; he could not look up at them. As he bowed his head, he saw in the water, as in a looking-glass, many white shapes with long graceful necks. He looked for the shape of his own ugly brown body among them. But no such thing was there. **Instead** of his ugly brown self he saw in the water a beautiful white swan, larger and more beautiful than any of the others.

He had grown up into a beautiful white swan,—instead of being the ugly duckling. (For baby swans do look like ugly brown ducklings.)

The children came to the side of the lake with cakes to feed the swans. "Look at the new swan!" they cried: "he is the most beautiful of them all. His feathers are whiter and his neck is more graceful than any of the others."

When he heard this, the ugly duckling—who was now a swan instead—forgot all his troubles. He was filled with **joy**—the joy of the spring air, joy of the sunshine, joy of the broad shining lake, joy of living,—and of being beautiful.

You now know 938 words


The journey of Marco Polo
City of King Barka
Venice
Black Sea
Sis
Acre
PERSIA
CHINA
Kanbalu
INDIA
SIAM
JAVA

LESSON 10

THE TRAVELS OF MARCO POLO

A

Age, Lord, Desire, (Venice)

(This is a true story. It tells how a boy **aged** fifteen made a wonderful journey and became the servant of a great king. Marco Polo lived six hundred years ago. He tells his story himself:—)

Kings, Princes, **Lords,** *and all other persons who* **desire** *to know about the countries and peoples of the world, attend and read this story. It is the story, my lords, of* Marco Polo, *a wise and learned man of* **Venice,** *who here tells all the wonderful things which he has seen.*

B

Uncle, Double, (Break out)

How my father and my **uncle** *came to the city of King Barka*

I desire you to know, my lords, that in the year 1250 my father, Nicolo Polo, and my uncle, Maffeo, set out in a ship from Venice and came to the Black Sea. They then travelled upon horses and came to the city of King Barka. They had brought jewels, and desired King Barka to take some of them as a present. He took the jewels and replied, "My lords, I thank you for this present, and I shall give you **double** in return." Then he told his servants to bring double the number of jewels which he had received; and his servants gave to my father and my uncle double the number of jewels which they had brought.

While my father and my uncle were in this city, war **broke out** in the countries through **which** they had come. They could not go back, so they desired to go on. On their way they met a great lord who was carrying letters to the great and famous KUBLAI KHAN, King of all the Tartars, and ruler of China.

C

Court, Manner, (Manners), (Matters), Command

How my father and my uncle came to the city of Kublai Khan

This great lord asked my father and my uncle to go with him; and they did so. They travelled for a whole year and at last came to the city of the Great Khan. They were the first men from Europe who had ever visited the **court** of Kublai Khan. He received them very kindly, and so did all the men of his court. He asked them many questions about the **manner**s and ways of their people, about their manner of living, their manner of making war, their manner of praying to God—and many other **matters.**

A short time after this Kublai Khan desired to send a letter about certain matters to the Pope. (The Pope was the head—or Ruler—of most of the churches in Europe.) The Khan **command**ed my father and my uncle to take this letter. He also commanded one of his officers to go with them and to command all princes and lords on the way to help them on their journey. They took the letter to the Pope, and so at last returned to Venice after fifteen years.

D

Settle, **Forth**

How I first saw my father when I was fifteen years of age

Now, I was born soon after my father had left Venice; and my mother died at the time I was born. So I had never seen my father.

One day there came two travellers to my house in Venice, where I was then a boy of fifteen years of age. They were dressed in strange clothes and spoke in a strange manner. I was greatly surprised, for one of them asked for my mother, not knowing that she had been dead for fifteen years.—It was my father and my uncle, returned from the Court of the great King, Kublai Khan.

My father and my uncle did not desire to **settle** in Venice, now that my mother was dead. They had some matters of business to settle, and, as soon as they had settled them, they desired to set **forth** again on their travels. And, as my mother was dead, it was settled that I should go forth with them.

E

Arrive, **Important,** **Continue**

How I set forth with my father and came to the court of Kublai Khan

We set forth from Venice in the year 1271. We travelled as far as the city of Acre. We then went north to the city of Sis. There a letter **arrived** from the Pope asking us to return to Acre and take his answer to the letter which Kublai Khan had sent to

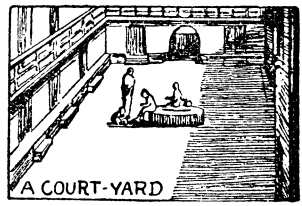
him. This matter was so **important** that we had to go back. For it was very important that Kublai Khan should receive his answer from the Pope. The King of Sis saw how important it was for us to return quickly; so he gave us a very fast ship and sent us back. We arrived at Acre and took the Pope's letter. Then we set forth again, and **continue**d our journey. For three and a half years we continued on our journey, stopping only when the weather was too bad for us to go on; but as soon as the weather became fine again, we continued to travel on.

When we were forty days' distance from the city of the Great Khan, he heard that we were drawing near and sent men to meet us. These men helped us greatly. And so we arrived at last safely in the city of Kublai Khan.

F

To plan, **(A plan),**

Thus, **Within,**



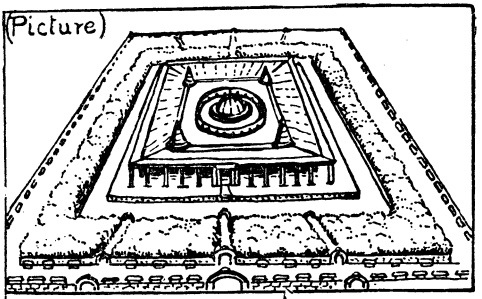
Yard, **(Court-yard)**

Animals

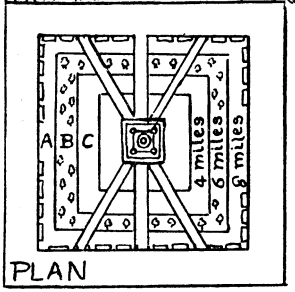
Of the Great House of Kublai Khan at Kanbalu

I will tell you of the great house of Kublai Khan at Kanbalu,—how it is **planned**. I should not call it

a house, for the plan of it is rather that of a city. It is planned **thus** :—



(This is a picture of the Great House of Kublai Khan.)



(This is a plan of the Great House.)

Plan of the Walls and House of Kublai Khan at Kanbalu

There is a great square wall, each side of which is eight miles in length. **Within** that wall there is another square wall, each side of which is six miles in length; and, within that, there is another square wall each side of which is four miles long. Within this third wall there is a great **yard**—or **court-yard**—and in this great yard is the Khan's house.

In the first court-yard, which is marked "A" in the plan, there are soldiers and store-houses for the soldiers' things.

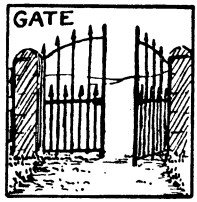
In the second court-yard, marked "B," there is a forest of beautiful trees. In this forest there are many

animals. These are not wild animals, but animals which are kept there for show.

The third court-yard, which contains the Khan's house and garden, is marked " C " in the plan.

G

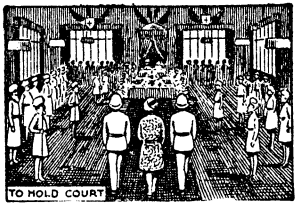
Centre, Gate **Height,** **One yard (= 3 feet), Paint**



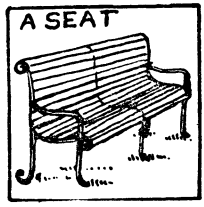
There are three **gates** in the north wall and three gates in the south wall of each court-yard. The gate in the **centre** of each wall is the King's Gate. No one except the King—that is, Kublai Khan himself—goes through the centre gate.

The walls of the centre court-yard are of great **height**: they are eight **yards** in height;—that is, 24 feet (for one yard measure contains three feet). In the centre of this court-yard there is a floor built of white stone about one yard in height from the ground. The house of Kublai Khan is built in the centre of this stone floor. The roof of the house is of great height and is **painted** with many colours,—red and green and blue. In the centre of the house there is a large hall ten yards long and ten yards broad. The roof of the hall is painted green, with pictures painted in gold over the green paint.

H



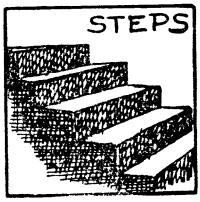
(Hold court)



Seat

Beside,
Station,
Beat,

(Door-step)



Steps

Cup

How the Great Khan **holds** *his* **court**

The court of the Great Khan is held in a very large hall. Within the hall there are many tables. At the highest table is the **seat** of the Great Khan, and his Queen has a seat **beside** him at his left hand. Beside the seat of the Khan, but a little lower, there is a table at which there are seats for the sons of the Khan. Still lower there are seats for the other princes and lords of the land. All have seats in order: those whose **station** in the land is higher are stationed higher in the hall, nearer to the Great Khan; and those whose station is lower in the land are stationed at a greater distance from the Khan.

It is thought to be very bad manners to set foot on the **door-step** of the hall. You may set foot on the

steps which lead up to the door, but not on the door-step. As you go into the hall you must step right over the door-step. Two officers are stationed at the door of the hall to see that no one sets foot on the door-step. If any person sets foot on the door-step, these officers take away his clothes, and he has to buy back his clothes at a great price. But if he is a person of low station who has no money, these officers **beat** him. They carry sticks with which they may beat persons: but they do not beat persons of high station.

Beside each table in the hall there is set a large pot of drink, and beside the pot there are many **cups**. The pot and the cups are made of gold. The persons sitting at the table fill their cups as often as they desire. When the Great Khan desires to drink, a servant brings him a cup and bows low. While the Khan is drinking from the cup, drums are beaten and music plays and every one in the hall stands up.

I

Honour, **Report**

How the Great Khan took me as his servant

When my father and my uncle came before the great Kublai Khan, they bowed themselves to the ground. Then Kublai Khan commanded them to stand up. The letters and the presents from the Pope were then laid before Kublai Khan, and he said, "I am pleased to see that you have so carefully done all that I commanded." Then he looked at me and asked, "Who is this boy?" My father answered, "This is Marco, your servant and my son." Kublai Khan replied, "I am glad to see him and it pleases me much to take him as my servant."

Thus I became a servant to the Great Khan, and my master **honoured** me much. He did me the honour of sending me to many places in many countries to carry his commands or to make **reports** on important matters. Everywhere I went I was treated with great honour, and I wrote reports of all that I saw and heard, and reported these things to the Khan. For the Great Khan loved to hear reports of the manners of strange peoples and of other lands.

I served the great Kublai Khan thus for seventeen years, and gained great honour at his court. I gained great riches also; and so did my father and my uncle.

J

Possible, Grant, Chance, Trip, Offer, Promise

How the Great Khan did not allow us to return home; and after that allowed us

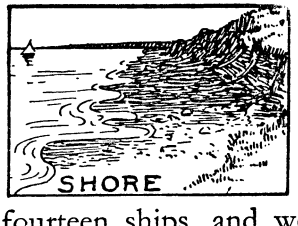
Having served in the court of the Great Khan for so many years we now desired to return home. For the Khan had reached old age, and it seemed **possible** that he might die at any time. It would not be possible for us to return to Venice without his help: and so, if he died before we left, it might not be possible for us to return at all. Thus it was important that we should set forth as soon as possible. So one day my father said to the Khan, "I ask you to **grant** me a prayer." "I will grant you anything that is possible," said the Khan. "Grant me this," replied my father; "grant me that I may return to my home." Kublai Khan answered, "I will grant anything that is possible. I will grant riches or honours; but it is not possible to grant this thing. I cannot let you go."

But a happy **chance** helped us. For it chanced that soon after this there came three lords from Arghun, King of Persia. King Arghun had married a princess from a family living in the Great Khan's land. These three lords reported that the lady had now died, and the King had sent them to ask for another princess of the same family to be his new queen.

Now it so chanced that I had just returned from a **trip** by sea. On this trip I had learnt that it was possible for a ship to make a trip round by sea from China to Persia. So I went to Kublai Khan and offered to take the Princess to Persia in a ship, instead of by land. This trip by sea would cost less money than the journey by land. Now, although Kublai Khan was the richest and greatest of all kings in the world, yet he was very careful of money: he would do anything to save a little money. So he listened to my offer, and at last said, "You have offered to take the Princess to Persia by sea, instead of sending her by land. You may do what you have offered. But you must **promise** that you will come back from Persia at once."

K

Shore (Siam), **Therefore, Enemy, Date, History**



How we took the Princess to Persia

We gave the promise, and the Khan let us go. We took fourteen ships, and we had food on them for two years. We sailed along the **shores** of China, and

came to a large island. Then we sailed near to the shore of **Siam,** and then along the shores of India. At last, after two years, we arrived at the shores of Persia. There we received a report that King Arghun had died some time before. We **therefore** asked what we should do with the Princess. The brother of King Arghun was ruling the country, and he said, " King Arghun is indeed dead; therefore you must give the Princess to his son." We therefore did so.

How we returned home to Venice

The brother of King Arghun had many **enemies** in his own country, and we had to pass through the country of many other peoples who were enemies of Persia. But he sent two hundred soldiers with us to guard us against all enemies, and thus we came safely to Venice.

On our way we heard that Kublai Khan was dead; therefore our promise to return to him did not trouble us any more.

The **date** on which my father came and found me in Venice was 1270, and the date on which I left Venice with him to go to the Great Khan was 1271. The date on which I returned to Venice was 1295. Therefore I had been away from my home for twenty-four years. But we returned with great riches and great honour. My age when we returned was thirty-nine years.

Such is the **history** of my journeys; and it is a true history. I have written this history in a book, with a history of Kublai Khan and a history and a report of all the peoples and places which I visited.

You now know 980 words

LESSON 11

THE CITY OF THE ANTS

A

Govern, Government, Common, Separate, Class

Bees are very wonderful in the order and **government** of their hive. We have read in Lesson 7 that the hive is like a city **governed** by a Queen, and every bee has its own duty. The government of an ant-hill is even more wonderful. Indeed, of all living things, none is more like man in its manner of living, and in the government and order of its city, than the Ant.

Ants live together in cities. In one ant-hill there are from five thousand to five hundred thousand ants. In an ant-city all things are held in **common.** Everything is common to all. There are no **separate** houses, no separate stores of food and riches, as in the cities of men. All parts of the city are common and open to all; all food is common to all. There are no separate **classes** of rich and poor among the ants. Yet the ants do have some classes: there are three different classes in an ant-hill,—the class of workers, the soldier-class, and the Queen. But all these classes live for the common good.

B

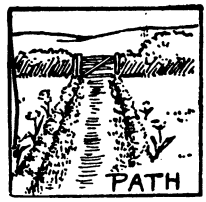
Rise, (Rose), To court

An ant-city begins almost in the same way as does a city of the bees. The young Queens come out of their eggs, and the young men-ants are born at about

the same time. Both the Queens and the men-ants have wings. One bright day, when the sun is shining, the young Queens leave the nest. They spread their wings and **rise** into the air. The men-ants rise into the air also, following the Queens and **court**ing them. When the Queen-ants **rose** into the air on that bright day, they rose on their marriage-trip with the men-ants courting them. But when the men-ants rose with out-spread wings, they rose on their last journey. They court for one bright day of sun-shine, and then they die. They never return to the nest; they never see another sun-rise. They fly till they fall to the ground; their wings are broken and they cannot rise again, and they are eaten up by the birds. Some settle on water and cannot rise up from the water, and the fishes eat them. For one bright day they court the Queens; and then, before the next sun-rise, all are dead.

C

To form,
Soil, Grain, (As well as) **Path**



When the young Queen returns to earth, she meets some worker-ants. They joy-ful-ly become her servants, and go with her to **form** a new city. As soon as the Queen reaches her new nest, she bites off her wings,—for she will never fly again: she will spend all the rest of her life in the nest, laying eggs.

Let us see how the ants build their city. Long **paths** are made under the **soil** leading to store-rooms, halls, nurseries. These paths are formed by cutting away the soil. All the soil cut out in forming these paths is

carried up to the top, and this soil forms the ant-hill which you see above the ground. Thus every **grain** of soil which you see in an ant-hill has been carried up from the paths and rooms cut out under the ground. There are paths and rooms in the hill **as well as** under the soil.

D

Least, (At least), Inch, Lift Weight, Equal

In an ant-hill there may be forty rooms, one above the other. Just think of a house forty rooms high! But the paths and rooms in an ant-hill are very small. It takes at **least** five ant-rooms one above the other to make one **inch** of height. For every inch of height of the ant-hill above the ground there is at least one inch of nest under the ground. So, if the hill is four inches high, the nest is at least four inches deep, or eight inches in all. So there will be about forty rooms, one above the other, in that nest.

When you make a path under the ground, you have to do something to hold up the roof. For if you do not do this, the roof will fall in. The ants know this; and they use little bits of wood, the outside covering of grains of corn, and many other things, to hold up the roof of their paths and rooms. All these things have to be carried into the nest. An ant can **lift** a very great **weight.** A man can lift a thing **equal** to the weight of his own body, but he cannot lift anything very much heavier: he cannot lift a thing whose weight was equal to twice or three times the weight of

his own body. But an ant can lift things whose weight is equal to three times the weight of his own body.

E

To stick, (Stick-y), A kind, A sort

When the ants want **to stick** things together, they use the liquid from their mouths. They mix this with a little soil, and it makes a very **stick-y** mass. They build with this sticky matter, sticking one bit of earth to another.

In some ants' nests you will find a hall full of cows. Did you know that ants keep cows?—They do; and I will tell you what these cows are. They are Aphides. If you look at a rose-tree you will see many little green animals living on the plant. They are very small: you can only just see them. The name of these animals is "Aphides." (You say "Aphis" if it is one only, but "Aphides" if it is more than one.)

There are two hairs on the back of the aphis. These hairs are really little pipes. Out of them comes a sweet liquid which the ants drink as milk.

Some **kinds** (or **sorts**) of ant carry these aphides into their nests and keep them there. The kind of ant which does this is the yellow ant. Another sort of ant builds a wall round the plant on which the aphides are living; and in this way it keeps the cows for its own use. You will notice that some aphides are green and some are black. They are not different kinds of aphis; but the colour of the aphis changes if it lives on a different sort of plant.

F

Wheat Amount, Heat, Cool

One sort of ant is a farmer. It plants grains of **wheat** and grows them. But it does this in a strange way. In order to grow, a grain of wheat needs some **amount** of **heat.** But if the amount of heat is too great, the grain of wheat will be killed. This ant gathers some grains of wheat. It first puts them in a nice warm place in the nest, where the heat makes them begin to grow. When a grain of wheat begins to grow, the inside of the grain becomes sweet like sugar. As soon as the grain begins to grow, the ants put it in the full heat of the sun. The amount of heat is so great that it dries the seed and kills it. The ants then take the grain of wheat and put it in a **cool** dry place in the nest. They put it in a cool place so that it may not go bad. They store it in this cool place as a sweet cake to be eaten when they want it!

G

Nation, (National), Enter, Race, Neighbour, (Neighbouring)

Ants take great care of their young. If the eggs are kept in too cool a place, they will not grow. Again, if the heat is too great, the eggs will be killed. The amount of heat must be just enough, not too much nor too little. So the eggs are kept at night in the

warm nest, but each day the ants carry the eggs up to a nice warm place at the top of the nest. If this place becomes too hot during the day, they carry the eggs into a room lower down.

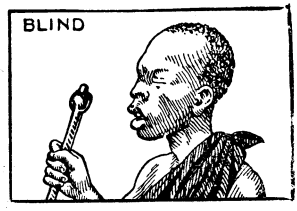
An ants' nest is like a **nation** rather than a city. The ants in a nest are a nation : they allow no strangers to **enter** the nest. If any stranger enters, they kill him. If an ant from this nest enters any other nest, he will be killed. There are different **races** of ants,—red ants, black ants, yellow ants. Each race of ants is divided into nations. One nation of black ants (that is, the black ants of one nest) will fight against any other nation of black ants, just as much as they would fight against any real enemy of their race. Each ant-hill has its **national** army to fight against real enemies and against other nations.

Men have something to learn from ants. There are nations among men also. The nations of men make war against their **neighbours**. Each nation of men has its national army to fight against its neighbours ; and their neighbours have armies also to fight against them. Families in a town live in **neighbouring** houses and are friends : or, if they have a quarrel, they settle it peacefully. But nations cannot be neighbours without quarrelling, and they settle their national quarrels by war—by killing each other and destroying each other's cities ! Men may learn from ants how foolish and wrong are these national armies, and these wars of nation against nation.

Since the Great War the nations have been trying to change this. Perhaps, when you are a man, the days of wars, nation against nation, will have ended. You must try to help on that happy day when this change comes to be.

H

Subject, Study, Blind Object, Complete, Easy



Many large books have been written on the **subject** of Ants. Men have spent their whole lives **study**ing this subject. Ants are indeed very small things, but the study of ants is a very large subject: you may study all your life and never know the whole subject. There are over one thousand different kinds of ant; and the study of any one sort is a large subject.

The most dangerous of all the ants is the **Blind** Ant. The word " Blind " means " Not able to see " ; these blind ants cannot see **object**s on their way, but they find their way by smell. They travel by night in a great army which kills every living object in its path. The blind ants kill hens, cows—even men. If they enter a house, they kill every living thing in it. Nothing stops them, not even water or fire. They fill up a stream with their dead bodies, and the others march over the bridge made by the dead.

Lastly there are the White Ants. The white ants are not dangerous, but they destroy every wooden object into which they enter. If white ants get into any wooden object, such as a table, they eat out the inside of the wood **complete**ly. They can destroy the wooden boards of a house so completely that the house falls down. If they enter a box of books, the complete box of books will soon be destroyed. But it is **easy** to keep these ants away, for they cannot

cross water. It is easy to stand the legs of a table in cups of water; and then they cannot reach it.

A nest of white ants may easily be destroyed by taking away the Queen. If a hole is made down to the bottom of the nest, the Queen can usually be found quite easily, for she is very large,—over an inch long.

There are ants everywhere. You should sometimes watch them, and try to learn something of their ways for yourself.

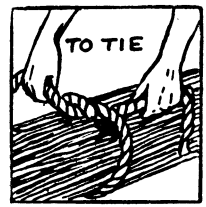
You now know 1013 words

LESSON 12

JOSEPH THE DREAMER *

A

Favour, Eleven, Art, Curious, To tie



There was a man named Israel, who had twelve sons. The youngest son was named Benjamin, and the youngest but one was named Joseph. One of the older sons was named Judah. Now Israel always **favoured** Joseph. He loved Joseph better than any of his **eleven** other sons. He treated him with greater favour than any of the others, and he gave him a coat of many colours made with great **art** and beauty. Joseph's eleven brothers were angry because their father favoured Joseph in this way.

One night Joseph dreamed a **curious** dream. He told this curious dream to his father and his eleven brothers. He said, "I dreamt that we went to the field to **tie** up the corn. Then the corn, which I had tied, stood up; and the corn, which my eleven brothers had tied, came and bowed down to my corn. . . . And I dreamt another curious dream also: I dreamt that the moon and eleven stars came and bowed down to me." Then the eleven brothers were very angry with Joseph, and said, "Do you think that we and our father are going to bow ourselves down to you!"

* This version has been compared with the Kuran and Old Testament, and is in accordance with both originals.

B

A well **Breakfast,** **Party,** **To soil**

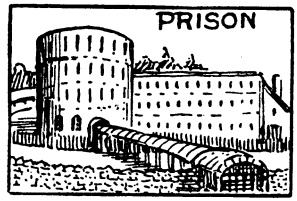
The eleven brothers met together; and one said, "Let us kill this dreamer." But Judah said, "No, we will not kill him. Let us throw him into **a well** and leave him there."

So one day, when they were in the fields, they took off Joseph's coat of many colours, and they threw Joseph into an old well in which there was no water. Then they sat down near the well to eat their **breakfast.** As they were eating their breakfast by the well, they saw far away a **party** of traders coming towards them. Then Judah said, "Let us not leave Joseph here to die; but let us take him up out of the well, and sell him to this party of traders." Just as they were finishing their breakfast, the party of traders drew near. Then the brothers took Joseph out of the well and sold him to the party of traders for twenty pieces of silver.

Then the brothers **soil**ed Joseph's coat with blood. They brought the soiled coat to Israel, their father; and they said, "We found this coat soiled with blood. Is this the coat which you gave to Joseph?" Israel said, "It is indeed Joseph's coat. Some wild beast has killed him." And Israel wept.

C

Further, (Egypt), Beyond,
Egyptian (Art), A lie, Prison



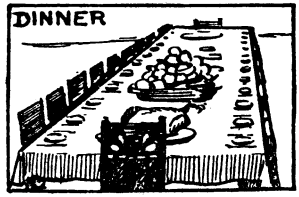
The party of traders went on, taking Joseph with them. They had travelled far, but they had yet to travel **further,** for they were going to **Egypt.** Each day Joseph saw that he was further and further from his home. They passed **beyond** the hills, and beyond the little river (called The River of Egypt), and beyond the waste places of sand, and came at last to the city of Pharaoh, King of Egypt. There they sold Joseph to an **Egyptian** named Potiphar, an officer of the King, and captain of his soldiers.

Joseph had the **art** of making people trust and like him. Potiphar liked Joseph and trusted him. As time went on, he trusted Joseph further and further, and at last he made him master of the house and of all the servants in it. But Potiphar's wife did not like Joseph, and she used all her arts to make Potiphar send him away. She told **lies** about Joseph. At first Potiphar did not believe these lies; but at last he believed the lies, and he shut up Joseph in **prison.**

D

(Prisoner) To press, To pick

Bone (Hanged) Dinner



Now there were two other **prisoner**s with Joseph in the prison. These prisoners were Pharaoh's chief servant and his chief cook. One night the chief servant and the chief cook each dreamed a curious dream; and they asked Joseph to tell them the meaning of these dreams.

The chief servant said, "I dreamt that there was a tree with three branches. The branches of the tree were **pressed** down with fruit. I took fruit from the tree and pressed it into Pharaoh's cup, and I gave the cup full of the liquid, which I had pressed from the fruit, into Pharaoh's hand."

Joseph said, " The meaning of the dream is this :— The three branches mean three days. Within three days Pharaoh will take you back as his chief servant again."

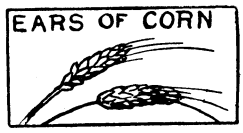
Then the chief cook said, " This was my dream. I dreamt that there were three baskets of white bread on my head, and in the top basket there were cakes for Pharaoh : and the birds **picked** the cakes out of the basket and ate them."

Joseph said, " The meaning of the dream is this :— The three baskets mean three days. Within three days Pharaoh will kill you, and your body will be **hanged** on a tree, and the birds will pick the skin from your **bones**."

Now on the third day after that Pharaoh gave a great **dinner** to all his servants. At the dinner he sent for the chief servant from the prison, and made him his chief servant again. So the chief servant pressed the liquid from the fruit, and gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand at the dinner. But Pharaoh hanged the chief cook from a tree, and the birds picked the skin from his bones.

E

(Ear of corn) To express, Thou, (. . . —est), Thee, Plenty



Two years passed by, and Pharaoh dreamed a curious dream. He dreamt that he stood by a river, and there came up out of the river seven fat cows. Then there came up out of the river seven other cows,—very thin cows, all skin and bone.

And the seven thin cows ate up the seven fat cows. . . . Pharaoh awoke.

Again Pharaoh slept; and he dreamt another curious dream. He dreamt that seven fat **ears of corn** sprang up on one plant. Then seven thin ears sprang up; and the seven thin ears ate up the seven fat ears.

Pharaoh awoke. He sent for all his wizards and his learned men, and told them his dreams. But none was able to **express** the meaning of them. Then the chief servant said to Pharaoh, "When I was in the prison I dreamt a dream, and the cook dreamt a dream; and there was with us in the prison a man who was able to express the meaning of our dreams. And the meaning which he expressed for our dreams was true. For he said that the King would take me back as his servant;—and he did so. He said that the King would hang the cook from a tree;—and it was so."

Then Pharaoh expressed a wish to see Joseph. So Joseph was brought. Pharaoh said, "I have heard that, when **thou** hearest a dream, thou can-st express the meaning of it." Joseph said, "It is not I, but God, who will give **thee** an answer." Then Pharaoh told his dreams; and Joseph said, "The seven fat cows mean seven good years, when there will be **plenty** of food in the land. The seven thin cows are seven bad years, when there will be no food in the land. The meaning of the dream is this:—There will be seven good years when there will be plenty of food in all the land of Egypt. After that there will come seven bad years, and all the plenty will be forgotten, and the people will die of want."

F

Prepare, Entire, Stock, (Thou) art, (Shalt)

Then Joseph said further, "Now, therefore, O Pharaoh, I say this to thee. Let the King be **prepared** for these bad years. Let Pharaoh find a wise and good man and make him master over the **entire** land of Egypt, and let this man have servants to help him. Let store-houses be prepared. Let this man take one part in every five parts of the entire food of the land during the seven years of plenty. In this way a **stock** of food will be prepared. Let the food be stocked in the store-houses. Let all this stock of food be set entirely on one side, and let it be a stock of food to be used in the seven bad years that are coming to thee and to this land."

Pharaoh said, "I have heard thee. And since God has showed all this to thee, I see that there is none wiser than thou **art.** Therefore I make thee master. Thou art master over my entire house and over the entire land. Only I, Pharaoh, will be greater in the land than thou art. And thou **shalt** prepare a stock of food against the bad years that are to come."

Then there were seven good years, when there was plenty of food in the land. And after the seven good years there came seven bad years, and the people cried out for food. Then Joseph opened the store-houses which he had prepared and sold the stock of food to the people: and the people from all the neighbouring countries came to Egypt to buy food.

G

Require, Article, Doubt, Prove

Now Israel also **required** corn; but he could not buy the corn which he required in his own land, for there was no corn to be had. Then he heard a report that there was corn in Egypt, and he said to his sons, "Go down into Egypt and buy the corn which we require."

Israel kept Benjamin, his youngest son, with him; but the other ten sons prepared such **article**s as they required for the journey and set forth to go to Egypt to buy corn and other articles of food. Then they passed beyond the hills and beyond the river and beyond the wastes of sand, and came to the city o Pharaoh, and bowed themselves down before Joseph.

Now Joseph knew who they were; but they did not know Joseph. Then Joseph said, "Who are you, and what do you require?"

Then Judah answered, "We are twelve sons of one man, and we have come to buy corn."

Joseph said, "I **doubt** whether your story is true; for I see only ten brothers; where are the other two sons?"

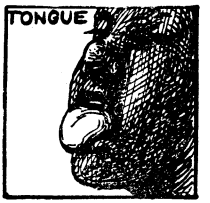
Judah said, "One is dead, and the other is with our father."

Joseph said, "I am still doubtful about you, and I wish to **prove** whether your story is true, or whether you are telling me lies. Nine of you may go and take corn to your home, and one of you shall stay here with me. And you shall bring your other brother to me from your home, so that I may see him. Thus I shall prove whether you are telling lies or the truth."

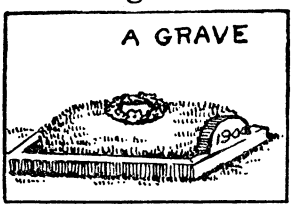
H

Tears **Tongue**

(Tongue),



Bag **A grave**



Then Judah turned to the other brothers and said, "This trouble has come on us because we sold our brother, Joseph. God is angry with us."

Joseph heard this, and **tears** came into his eyes, and he had to turn his face away to hide his tears.

The words were on his **tongue** to tell them who he was: yet he held his tongue and said nothing.

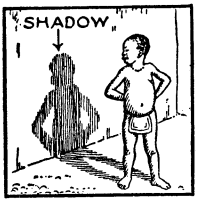
The brothers did not see his tears: nor did they know that he understood their **tongue;** for the children of Israel spoke their own tongue, but the people of Egypt spoke a different tongue.

So they left their brother Simeon, and the other nine brothers set forth. Now Joseph had ordered his servants to give the brothers corn, and to put back each man's **bag** of money into his bag of corn. After the brothers had travelled a little way, one of them opened his bag of corn to give food to his ass, and he saw in it the bag of money. Then they were all

afraid; for they said, "The great man will say that we are thieves!" They went to Israel, their father, and told him what had happened; they said, "The great man ordered us to bring Benjamin to him to prove that we were not telling lies." Israel said, "Joseph is in his **grave**; and I doubt not that Simeon is in his grave also; and now you will take Benjamin. If anything happens to him, it will bring down my grey hairs with sadness to the grave."

I

Shadow Force, Shade, Proper, Grave



But there is no **force** like the force of hunger; after a little time Israel was forced by hunger to send his sons again to Egypt to buy corn; and he was forced to send Benjamin with them. So they took double money, that which had been put back in their bags and that which was required to buy more corn; and they set forth.

They came to Joseph's house, and stood waiting in the heat of the sun at the door. Then the servant made them come in and sit in the **shade**, in the **shadow** of a tree in the court-yard. He said, "Wait here in the shade, in the shadow of this tree till my master comes at noon, for he wishes you to have dinner with him."

At noon Joseph came. He looked very **grave** and solemn. They went into the house to take dinner with him. Joseph sat gravely at a separate table with the other Egyptians;—for it is not **proper** for an Egyptian to eat with any except Egyptians. So the brothers sat at another table, as was proper. Each sat in his proper place, the eldest in the highest place and the youngest in the lowest place.

J

Worth, **Loss,** **Knee**

After dinner Joseph said to his servants, " Give to these men corn **worth** double the money which they have brought, and put each man's money back into his bag of corn. Take my own silver cup, which is worth much money, and put it in the bag of the youngest, named Benjamin." So Joseph's servants did this.

After the brothers had travelled a little distance, they opened their bags and found the money: and Benjamin opened his bag and found the silver cup. They knew that the cup must be worth much money; and they said, " The great man will notice the **loss**; he will say that we have caused his loss and that we are thieves. We must go back at once and tell him about the loss, and give him back the cup."

So they rode quickly back. When they reached Joseph's house, they fell on their **knee**s before Joseph. Joseph looked gravely at them on their knees before him, and said, " I know why you have fallen on your knees before me. I have noticed the loss of my cup. The man in whose bag the cup was found shall remain here as my prisoner."

Then Judah again fell on his knees before Joseph, and said, " Benjamin is the youngest son of our father; and, if you make him your prisoner, it will bring down our father's grey hairs in sadness to the grave. Take me instead of him."

K

Silent, **(Silence),** **Bless**

Then Joseph could not remain **silent** any more. He said, "Let every man, except these, go out from me." All went silently out except the brothers. There was a great **silence** in the hall. Then Joseph said, with tears in his eyes, "I am Joseph. Is my father still alive?"

The brothers were silent: they did not know what to say.

He said, "Come near to me, I pray you." And they came near.

He said, "I am Joseph, your brother, whom you sold into Egypt. And now do not be troubled, or angry with yourselves, because you sold me here. For God has **blessed** me and made me great in the land. God has sent me before you to save your lives, and the lives of your children, and of your children's children. For two years there has been no food in the land, and there are yet five years when there will be no plenty. Go now to my father and ask him to give me his blessing, and tell him what you have seen: and bring him here, that he, and his children, and his children's children, may live."

Then he fell upon Benjamin's neck and wept. And he kissed his brothers and blessed them. And they went on their way to bring Israel into the land of Egypt.

You now know 1057 words

LESSON 13

THE SPIRIT OF PILGRIMAGE

A

Pilgrim **Pilgrimage,** **Wander,** **(Distant),** **Spirit,** **Glimmer,** **Dim**

A **pilgrim** is one who **wander**s, — a wanderer. Some pilgrims travel to visit some famous church or the **distant** grave of some great and good man. But most pilgrims wander just for the love of wandering and seeing the wonderful world.

I have told you many stories of pilgrims and **pilgrimages.** Dick was a pilgrim, when he set forth to see the streets of London covered with gold. Vasco da Gama was a pilgrim; it was not the hope of riches, but the **spirit** of pilgrimage which drove him and his men to wander across distant seas, angry with storms, or **glimmer**ing in the Indian sun-light, to discover a new way to the East. Think of the lamps of his ships glimmering **dim**-ly through the darkness as they waited for morning after passing round the Cape of Storms. Those were true pilgrims, the bravest of pilgrims.

B

Bar, **(Barred with)**

Perfect,
Soul,
(Used to)

Mallory and Irvine were pilgrims : and they found a pilgrim's grave on the white crown of Mount Everest glimmering with snow,—fit grave for a pilgrim.

Marco Polo was the **perfect** pilgrim, the greatest of pilgrims. He set forth as a boy of fifteen years of age with his father to China. The people of Europe in those days did not even know that there was such a place as China. Marco Polo returned, and many would not believe the story of his pilgrimages. He wrote the history of his travels behind prison **bars** : for his ship was destroyed in a battle, and the enemy put him in prison. In this prison room, its floor **barred with** sunlight coming through the narrow window, he wrote the book of his travels, the most perfect story of pilgrimage in the world. Men thought it was a fairy-story :—but it was true !

All men are pilgrims in their **souls** : but too many live barred within their little homes and their little businesses, like prisoners, seeing nothing of the world outside ; till their dreams of the Golden Road grow dim, and they get **used to** their prison bars.

It is good to keep alive in our souls the Spirit of Pilgrimage. If men had not been pilgrims and

wanderers, they would never have spread all over the whole world. It is believed that the first and earliest men lived, many thousands of years ago, in the forests of Africa, and that from there they wandered out into the rest of the world. They wandered, driven by that spirit of pilgrimage which lives in the soul of every man; and they spread over the whole earth.

C

Gigantic, **(Chance)**

It is good to be a pilgrim: but we cannot all set out to climb **gigantic** mountains, to sail gigantic seas, or cross gigantic wastes of sand to Egypt or the land of Kublai Khan. Yet we can be pilgrims at heart. We can look on each day of our lives as a day of pilgrimage, and seek in it to know more of the world, and to know and to understand and love its other peoples.

You should know first your own little town and its people perfectly before you seek distant places: you do not yet know half its streets. Have you discovered yet the whole of your own garden? Or have you gone, like the Sleeping Princess, into every room in your home?

If you live always as a pilgrim, when the great **chance** comes for you to take the Golden Road, you will be ready, and will not draw back afraid.

You now know 1067 words

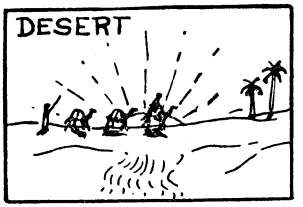
LESSON 14

"WE TAKE THE GOLDEN ROAD"

A

Band **Dawn,** **Desert**

Merchant,

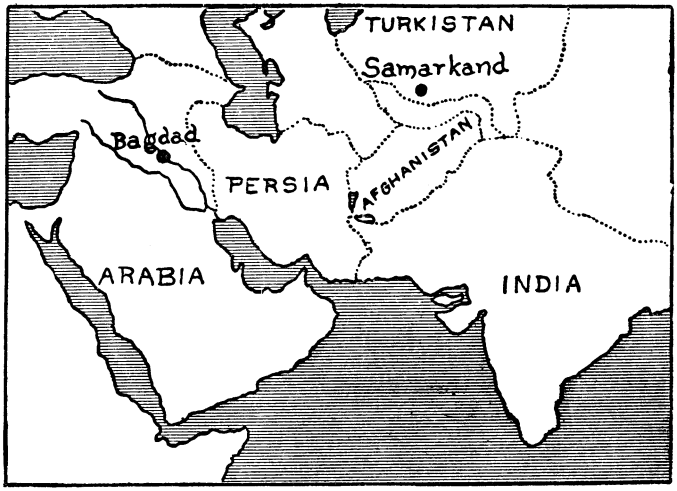


(Bands) (Watchman)

We stand within the gates of Bagdad. It is the hour before the **dawn.** A **band** of **merchants** and pilgrims is ready to set forth on the road to Samarkand.

The road to Samarkand lies across a sandy **desert.** Through the bars of the city gates the desert can be seen glimmering in the dim star-light.

The **watchman** is standing at the gate ready to open it. Near him stands a band of women, weeping: they are the wives and daughters of the pilgrims. At the front, on the left, is a band of merchants, who are going on the journey: they stand with their articles of trade all ready—fine cloths of curious art, rings, **bands** of gold and silver, jewels, jars of sweet-smelling oils. . . . On the right stand the pilgrims: they have



MAP. (*Mark* "B" *at Bagdad*, "S" *at Samarkand, and draw a line to show the journey.*)

nothing: their clothes are old and their shoes are in holes. They travel not for riches, but for travelling alone.

The Master, who is leading the whole band, speaks to the merchants and looks at their goods: then he turns to the pilgrims:—

B

Master (*to the pilgrims*)—
But who are you,
You dirty-bearded standing in the way ?

Pilgrims—
We are the pilgrims, master ; we shall go
Always a little further : it may be
Beyond that last blue mountain barred with snow,
Across that angry, or that glimmering, sea. . . .

Sweet to ride forth at evening from the wells,
When shadows pass gigantic on the sand,
And softly through the silence beat the bells
Along the Golden Road to Samarkand.

C

(Ho !), Slow

Master—
Open the gate, O watchman of the night !

Watchman—
Ho, travellers, I open. For what land
Leave you the dim-moon city of delight ?

All (*merchants and pilgrims*)—
We take the Golden Road to Samarkand !

(*The watchman opens the gate, and they pass* **slow***ly through and set forth across the desert.—The sky slowly becomes grey and silver with dawn. The watchman turns to the women, who are weeping.*)

Watchman—
What would you, ladies ? It was ever thus ;—
Men are unwise and curiously planned.

One of the women—
They have their dreams, and do not think of us.

(*The watchman slowly closes the gate.*)

Dim voices of the pilgrims in the distance—
We take the Golden Road to Samarkand.

(*From "Hassan," by James Elroy Flecker, by kind permission of Mrs. J. E. Flecker and the publishers, W. Heinemann, Ltd.*)

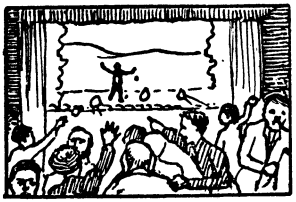
You now know 1072 words

REVISION EXERCISES

(*These exercises introduce all the important new words taught in Reader III.*)

A

1. Although the door is not barred, why is the prisoner not able to escape?



2. If you suppose that the public have enjoyed the play in which this man has been acting, make a circle round the word "Wonderful": but if you decide that they have not, make a mark X beside it.

WONDERFUL.

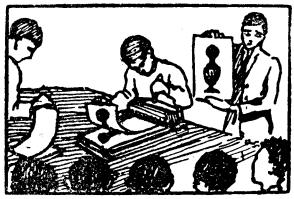
3. Draw a line under the two words which have almost the same meaning:—

Body. Honour. Soul. Health. Spirit.

4. This poor lady is the wife of a poet. Why will not the husband allow his wife to play her music?

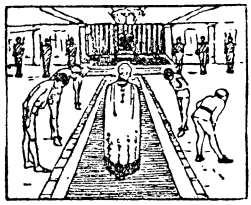
5. What would happen if you put your finger into a hive of bees?

B



1. This class of boys is studying this strange-looking machine. What do you suppose this machine does?

2. The farmer has been working on the soil, and has soiled his hands. What things must he use to make his hands clean again?



3. This great lord is holding his court. When the great lord enters the room, it is the duty of all the gentlemen to take one step forward and bow gracefully. Make a mark under the fool who has done the wrong thing.

4. Write any fact which you know about the height of the paths in an ant's nest.

5. My poor uncle is blind, and he has fallen into a well. Why is it not possible for this boy to pull him out?

C

1. The merchant bought the goods for ten pence. He expects to sell them for at least fifteen pence, but he hopes to get twenty pence. (*a*) What is the least *gain* which he expects? (*b*) What is the highest *price* for which he hopes?

2. "When shadows pass gigantic on the sand." Make a mark beside the place about which this line of poetry was written.

   ...Garden. ...Desert. ...City. ...Forest.

3. What kind of merchant supplies you with sugar?

4. The little boy dreamt that he could fly, and that he flew up among the stars in heaven. What happened at the end of his dream?

5. Which of the subjects which you study at school do you usually find it hardest to understand?

D

1. How broad do you think a swan's wings are when they are spread out? Make a line under the answer:—

   1 foot. 2 feet. 2 yards. 10 yards.

2. If you touch a hot coal with your finger, what will happen to your skin?

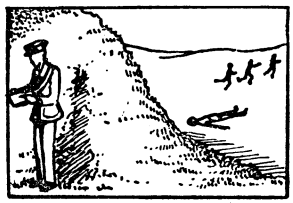
3. What are the little birds picking up from the ground behind the farmer?

4. Tell me the name of some common white powder which you always require when you eat fish?

5. With what heavy object is this fat man trying to strike the thin man?

E

1. What day of the week will it be to-morrow?



2. The officer sent a soldier to report how many enemies there were beyond the hill. Why does not the soldier return and report what he has seen?

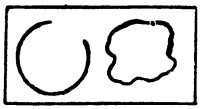
3. Write the name of any country in which there was peace when the other countries were at war in 1914.

4. A merchant had a large stock of wheat in his storehouse. The mice are eating it all. What animal should the merchant buy?

5. The commonest name in England is the name Smith. What is the commonest name in your country?

F

1. Draw in the left-hand corner of this paper a small map of the country in which you live.



2. If either of these circles is a perfect circle, make a mark within the perfect circle; but, if neither is a perfect circle, draw as perfect a circle as you can beside them.

3. Make a line under the two sorts of animal which show most wisdom in their manner of living.

BEARS. ANTS. COWS. ASSES. BEES.

4. Write the date of this year in which you are living now, and your age.

5. Write the name of any person who has received some honour from the Government.

6. What do you use to stick a stamp on to a letter? Make a circle round the answer. Your—

NECK. LEG. ARM. TONGUE.

G

NUMBERS FOR WORDS

Write the number of the right word in the space left for it.

Example :—

The days are **2** in winter, but they are **1** in summer.

1. Hot. 2. Cold.

(*a*) I do not eat my.....when I am not.....

(*b*) Cakes are made of.....and.....

(*c*) There are 36.....in one yard.

(*d*) Swans have larger.....than ducklings.

(*e*) King George.....the English.....

(*f*) Do not offer me breakfast: I have had mine.....

(*g*) It will take a large.....of sand to fill that hole.

(*h*) .....go to the river and drink at.....

(*i*) The giant will not.....until you rub the lamp.

(*j*) He has just learned the.....of.....beautiful pictures.

1. Dinner.	6. Amount.	11. Art.
2. Butter.	7. Sugar.	12. Already.
3. Inches.	8. Nation.	13. Appear.
4. Hungry.	9. Wings.	14. Painting.
5. Governs.	10. Animals.	15. Dawn.

H

Write numbers in the spaces, as above :—

MISS FLITTER'S.....MORNING.

(*a*) Miss Flitter got out of her bed at.....Her clothes were hanging in a.....of the room. She dressed and ran down the.....into the lower room. She.....her breakfast, but did not like it.

(*b*) Then, taking her.....she went out to buy the.....which she needed. First she went to the corn.....to get some.....to feed her ducklings: the man made a mistake and gave her.....the amount she had asked for, but she.....that she had not noticed this.

(*c*) Then she went to the.....merchant to buy some apples. She bit one apple but found a nasty little.....in the .....of it: so she went away. After that she went to buy one yard of grey cloth; but the light was..... and she got.....cloth instead.

(*d*) When she came to pay, she found that she had.....to bring any money. The cloth-seller offered to..... her, but she was too.....to allow this. Then she went to see her new dress, but she found that it did not.....her. Just then she saw that she was..... for dinner, and she had to.....home.

(*a*)
1. Dawn.
2. Busy.
3. Corner.
4. Steps.
5. Tasted.

(*b*)
6. Articles.
7. Merchant.
8. Basket.
9. Wheat.
10. Pretended.
11. Double.

(*c*)
12. Animal.
13. Dim.
14. Fruit.
15. Middle.
16. Brown.

(*d*)
17. Trust.
18. Fit.
19. Forgotten.
20. Proud.
21. Hurry.
22. Late.

I

Put numbers for the right words, as above :—

PUNCH AND JUDY

(*a*) Mr. Punch was a bad.....He.....a lot of money, and he was always seeking.....But everybody.....that, after his marriage, he would give up his.....bad ways. Mr. Punch's wife was called Judy, and they had a .....named Toby, and a baby.

(*b*) For a little time Mr. Punch treated Judy.....Then one day he became angry and did all sorts of.....things. He.....poor Judy with a stick. He took away Toby's .....; and he threw the baby into the.....; but Toby saved the child from the water.

(*c*) The..... in the houses near by, heard the noise, and sent for the.....He came and.....Mr. Punch, and took him to.....Next day Mr. Punch was brought before the.....

(*d*) The Judge was very.....: he said to Mr. Punch, "Did you do all these things?" "No,".....Mr. Punch, "I did not." "How dare you tell such a .....!" replied the Judge. "You will be hanged from a.....of the tree in the court-yard of the prison."

So bad Mr. Punch was hanged, and you can see .....in the court-yard of the prison.

(*a*)
1. Pleasure.
2. Expected.
3. Fellow.
4. Dog.
5. Former.
6. Spent.

(*b*)
7. Bone.
8. Lake.
9. Properly.
10. Wrong.
11. Beat.

(*c*)
12. Seized.
13. Judge.
14. Neighbours.
15. Watchman.
16. Prison.

(*d*)
17. Branch.
18. Grave.
19. Lie.
20. His grave.
21. Replied.

Write numbers for words, as above :—

THE DESERT ISLAND

Part 1

(*a*) The.....began on the third day of May, and the force of the waves.....for eight days. After that,—by the .....of God,—the.....of the wind became less. But my.....was indeed grave. The ship had run on to the rocks near a cape on the.....of an unknown island.

(*b*) Everyone else on board.....myself, had been killed in the storm. I began to make a boat, using the..... chairs and other wooden objects. I made the boat .....so that it might carry a large.....for I desired to put on it everything worth the.....of taking away. I did not know what.....there might be on the island, nor what food. So it was.....that I should take enough things for food and for fighting.

(*a*)
1. Continued.
2. Strength.
3. Storm.
4. Coast.
5. Favour.
6. Condition.

(*b*)
7. Broad.
8. Trouble.
9. Except.
10. Broken.
11. Weight.
12. Enemies.
13. Important.

(*c*) When the boat was....., I fixed a long stick in the ....., and.....a sail on to the stick. The shore was not very far..... ; the.....was quiet, and the wind, though....., was yet strong enough to drive the boat.

(*d*) I.....the boat with a piece of wooden board, and so reached a small.....safely. On the shore I.....by chance a stream of.....water running out of a curious hole in the rock. I drank, and felt better for it, for the.....of the day was fearful.

(*c*) 14. Distant.
15. Ocean.
16. Tied.
17. Centre.
18. Complete.
19. Weak.

(*d*) 20. Cool.
21. Board.
22. Heat.
23. Guided.
24. Discovered.
25. Bay.

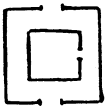
K

THE DESERT ISLAND

Part 2

(*a*) On the next day the sun shone brightly, and the.....was good. I began to build a house. First I gathered some large branches. Some were so.....that it was hard to .....them. I cut all the branches so as to be of..... length, and fixed them in the ground to form a..... to.....my house.

(*b*) I made two small.....in the fence. I then.....at making the house itself.



This is a.....of the house and the fence. The..... of the house was square, but the.....was small. You could.....the house by a small door, which could be quickly barred against any.....danger.

(*c*) I found a plant having.....like those of wheat, and was thus able to make bread. The bread was.....from our bread, but it was good.

One evening when I went forth along the shore I .....the mark of some foot-steps, and that night I saw the.....of fires near the sea. I prayed, "God..... that it be not some race of wild men living in a..... on the island."

(*a*) 1. Heavy.
2. Equal.
3. Weather.
4. Lift.
5. Guard.
6. Fence.

(*b*) 7. Plan.
8. Size.
9. Laboured.
10. Shape.
11. Gates.
12. Enter.
13. Sudden.

(*c*) 14. Glimmer.
15. Different.
16. Grains.
17. Noticed.
18. Village.
19. Grant.

(*d*) At dawn I heard loud.....and a party of.....men came near. They were very.....and wore no clothes. They threw stones; one stone hit my right.....and another cut my left hand. I.....great pain in my leg. Then their chief.....them to hide among the trees.

(*e*) Early next day they brought branches and set fire to them round my house. The fire.....to a great..... Just then, with great....., I saw that a ship was..... of the island and the captain would.....see the fire. He did so and sent a boat. Thus I was saved.

And this is the end of my.....

(*d*) 20. Wild.
21. Shouts.
22. Tall.
23. Suffered.
24. Commanded.
25. Knee.

(*e*) 26. Easily.
27. In sight of
28. Joy.
29. History.
30. Height.
31. Rose.

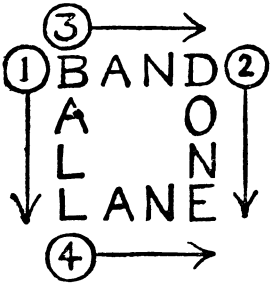
L

WORD SQUARES

(Take the words from those given at the foot of the questions and make Word-squares as shown.)

Example :—

Down front	1. A round thing.	**(Ball)**
Down back	2. Finished.	**(Done)**
Across top	3. A company.	**(Band)**
Across bottom	4. A country road.	**(Lane)**



(*a*) 1. The people living in a country. 2. An ugly colour. 3. Needed. 4. Two words, meaning to say " No."

(*b*) 1. A worker on the land. 2. Catches. 3. Well-known. 4. Causes to rise.

(*c*) 1. What servants give. 2. To say out. 3. Not joined. 4. The ends of days.

(*d*) 1. A traveller. 2. One who serves. 3. Objects of art. 4. A trader.

(*e*) 1. A short time. 2. Seized. 3. Sweet sounds. 4. A country in North Africa.

Caught.	Minute.	Raises.
Egypt.	Music.	Seizes.
Evenings.	Nation.	Separate.
Express.	Necessary.	Service.
Famous.	Not allow.	Servant
Farmer.	Pictures.	Yellow.
Merchant.	Pilgrim.	

M

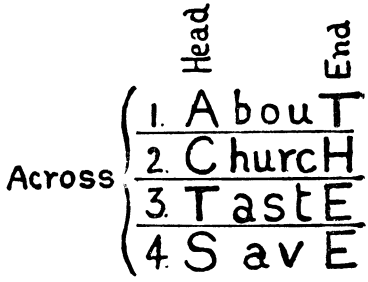
HEAD, END AND ACROSS

(*The words are to be taken from those given on pages* 109 *and* 110.)

Example :—

Head.—Parts of a play (**Acts**). **End.**—You (**Thee**).

Across.—1. Round (**About**). 2. Where men pray (**Church**). 3. What tongues do (**Taste**). 4. To help (**Save**).



(*a*) **Head.**—The Chief Man. **End.**—He slept.

Across.—1. Way; 2. Reach; 3. Banks; 4. Made wiser; 5. A part of the world; 6. Covered.

(*b*) **Head.**—To listen. **End.**—A waste place.

Across.—1. Full of fear; 2. So; 3. What comes of crying; 4. Whole; 5. Not this nor that; 6. To please.

(*c*) **Head.**—Times of year. **End.**—To break up.

Across.—1. A kind of earth; 2. The side; 3. They guard children at night; 4. For sitting on; 5. A captain; 6. Not "Yes"; 7. Foolish.

(*d*) **Head.**—Many people. **End.**—More than enough.

Across.—1. A kind of hat; 2. True; 3. Half of two; 4. Use; 5. To question; 6. Quietly.

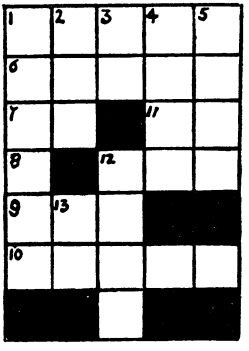
(*e*) **Head.**—To hold within oneself. **End.**—To make ready.

Across.—1. You drink from it; 2. To say you will give; 3. Nasty sound; 4. A short journey; 5. A large country; 6. A man who increases; 7. To see.

N

A CROSS-WORD SQUARE

(Fill in the letters into the squares across and down,—one letter in each square. The words will be found below and on page 110.)



Across—

1-5. Puts together.
6. Up to the time that.
7. Half of **Made.**
8. Half of **Go.**
9. A part of Wheat.
10. Where Joseph put the corn.
11. Short for " Company."
12. Not many.

Down—

1. Just men.
2. Less than two.
3. That.
4. Not nasty.
5. Not fast.
12. Out of.
13. Towards.

Words for Heads and Ends, and the Cross-Word.

Afraid.	Crowds.	Entire.
Africa.	Cup.	Europe.
Angels.	Delight.	Few.
Arrive.	Desert.	From.
At.	Destroy.	Increaser.
Attend.	Doubt.	It.
Cap.	Ear.	Joins.
Contain.	Edge.	Judges.

Manner.
Master.
Neither.
Nice.
No.
Noise.
Notice.
Offer.
Officer.
One.
Plenty.
Prepare.
Real.
Rested.
Roofed.
Sand.
Seasons.
Seat.
Shores.
Silently.
Silly.
Slow.
Store.
Taught.
Tears.
Therefore.
Trip.
Until.
Worn.

SUPPLEMENTARY READER 3

ROBINSON CRUSOE

BY

DANIEL DEFOE

A Story of a Man Living Alone on a Desert Island

How Crusoe went to sea; How the ship was lost in a storm; How Crusoe brought things from the ship; How he made a house; How he discovered more of the island; How he made pots; How he grew wheat; How he made a boat; How he found the mark of a man's foot; How he found Dead Men's Bones; How he kept watch and saw a Fearful Thing; How he saved a man from Death; How he took Friday as his servant; How he fought with the Wild Men; How a ship came; How he fought the men from the ship; How he went home at last.

YOU KNOW ALL THE WORDS IN THIS BOOK!

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY READER 3

MONTE CRISTO

LONGMANS